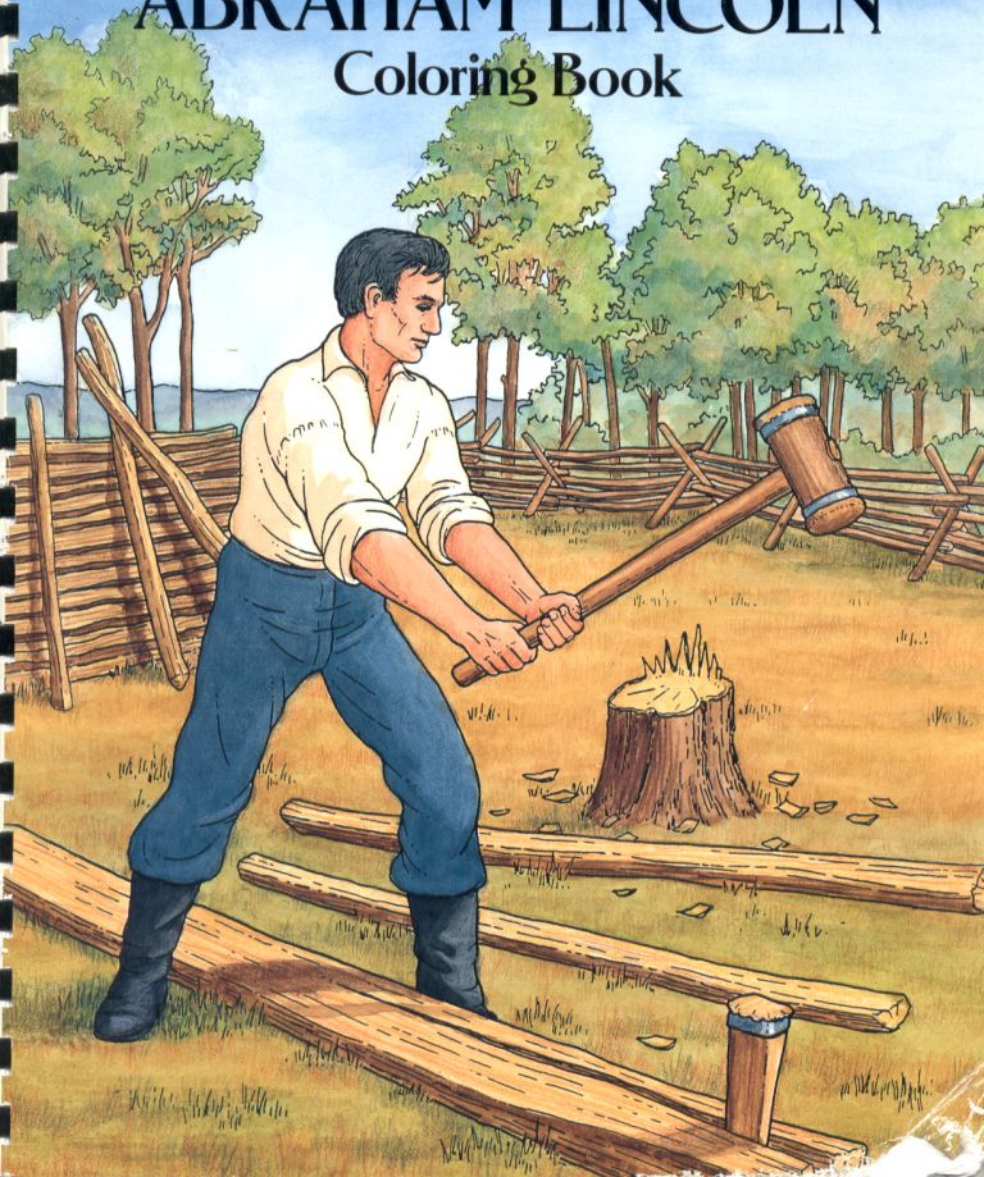


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ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Coloring Book

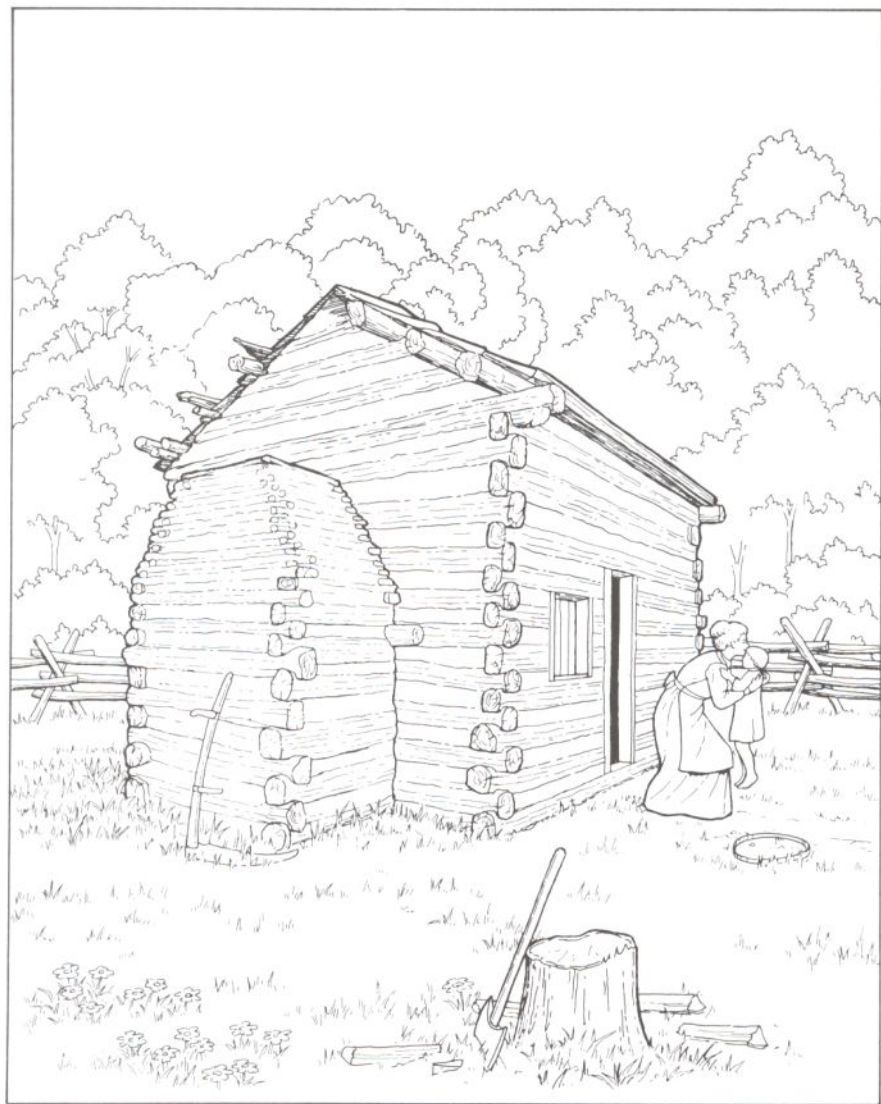


Abraham Lincoln

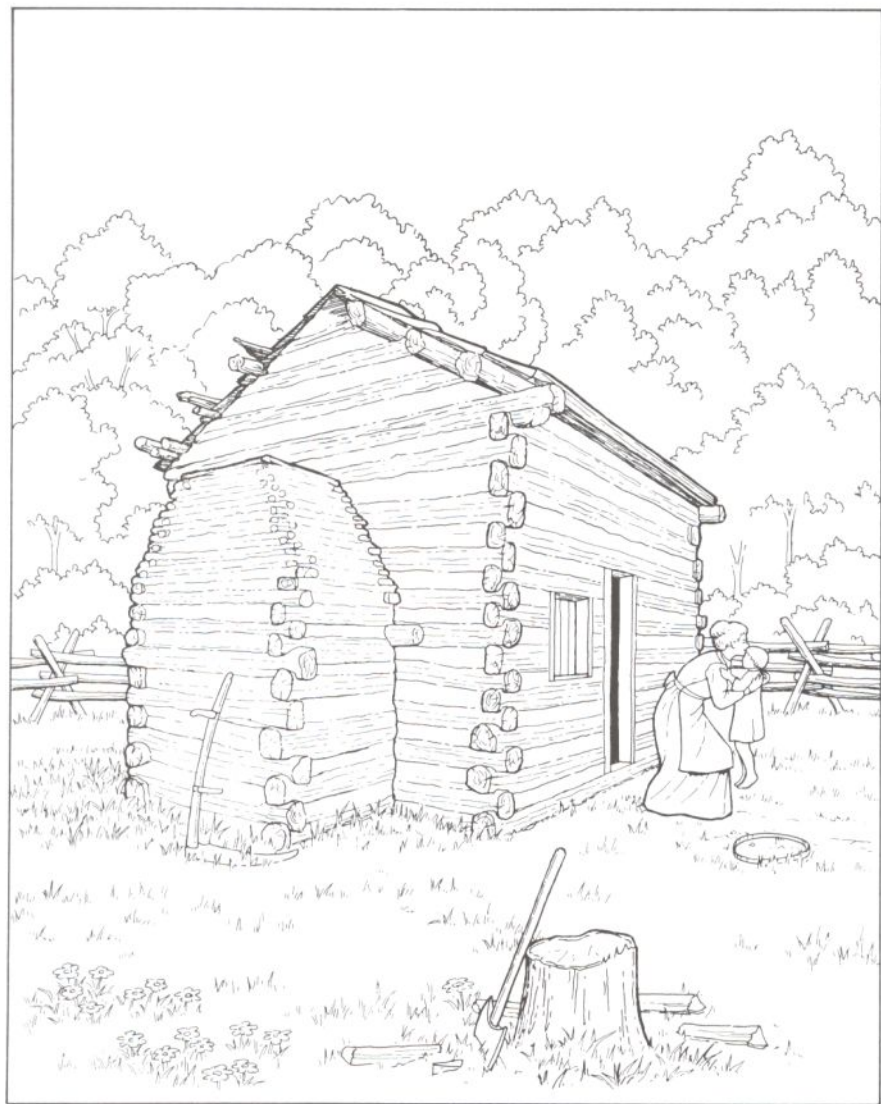
ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809–1865), the sixteenth president of the United States, was born into poverty, was self-educated, and became a distinguished lawyer and legislator and, finally, one of our greatest and best-loved leaders. In office he guided our country through a bitter and bloody Civil War, preserved the Union, and helped make the dream of freedom a reality for millions of slaves.

Lincoln's exemplary personal qualities—his honesty, wisdom, courage, firmness, tact, patience, understanding, forbearance, and sense of humor—were deeply admired by many of his contemporaries and have passed into legend. His tall, rugged appearance and his ability to surmount the limitations of his humble origins by discipline and self-education are also essential to our image of the man.

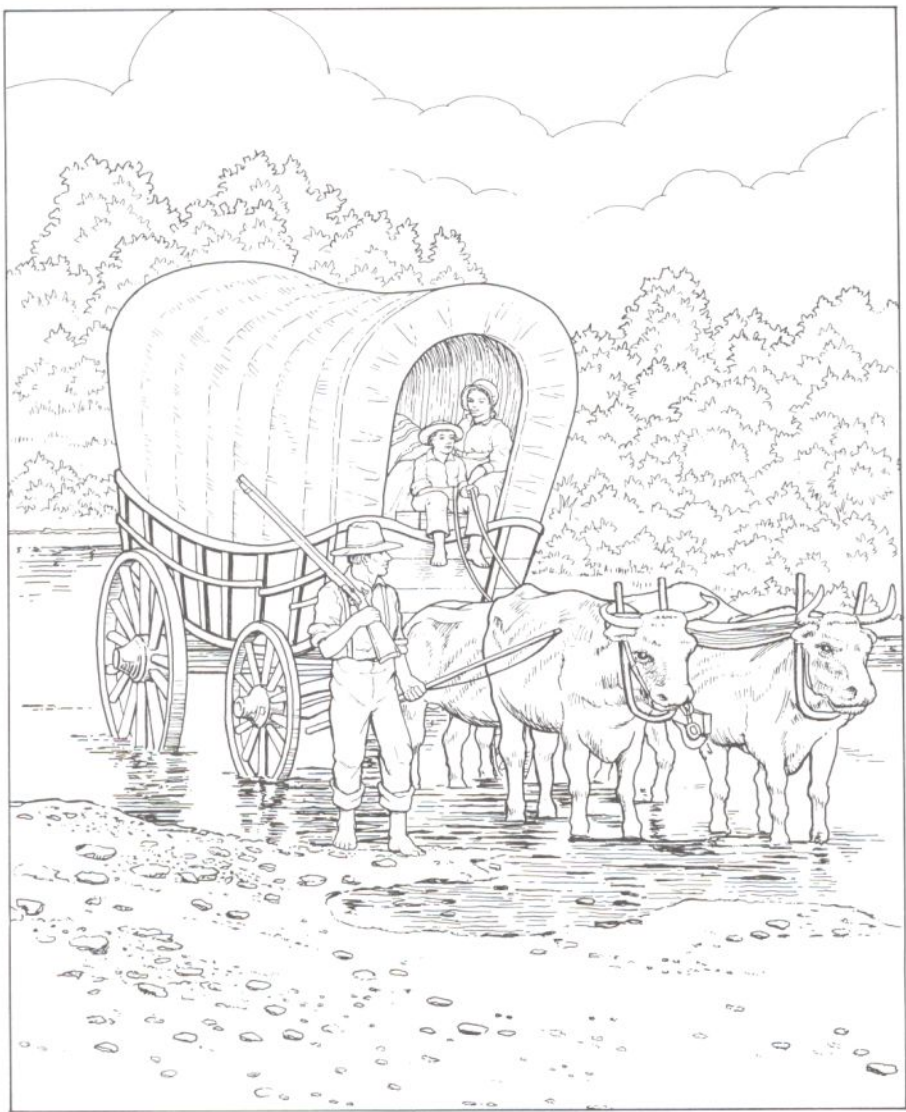
As president, Lincoln was surrounded by fanaticism, greed, hatred, and selfishness, yet he kept his dealings with others remarkably free of bitterness and malice. An incisive and compelling speaker, he enriched our literature with speeches and documents of lasting value, such as the Emancipation Proclamation, the Gettysburg Address, and the Second Inaugural Address, as well as numerous pithy observations. The following forty-three drawings, suitable for coloring, depict the most dramatic and memorable episodes in, or associated with, the private and public life of a true American hero.



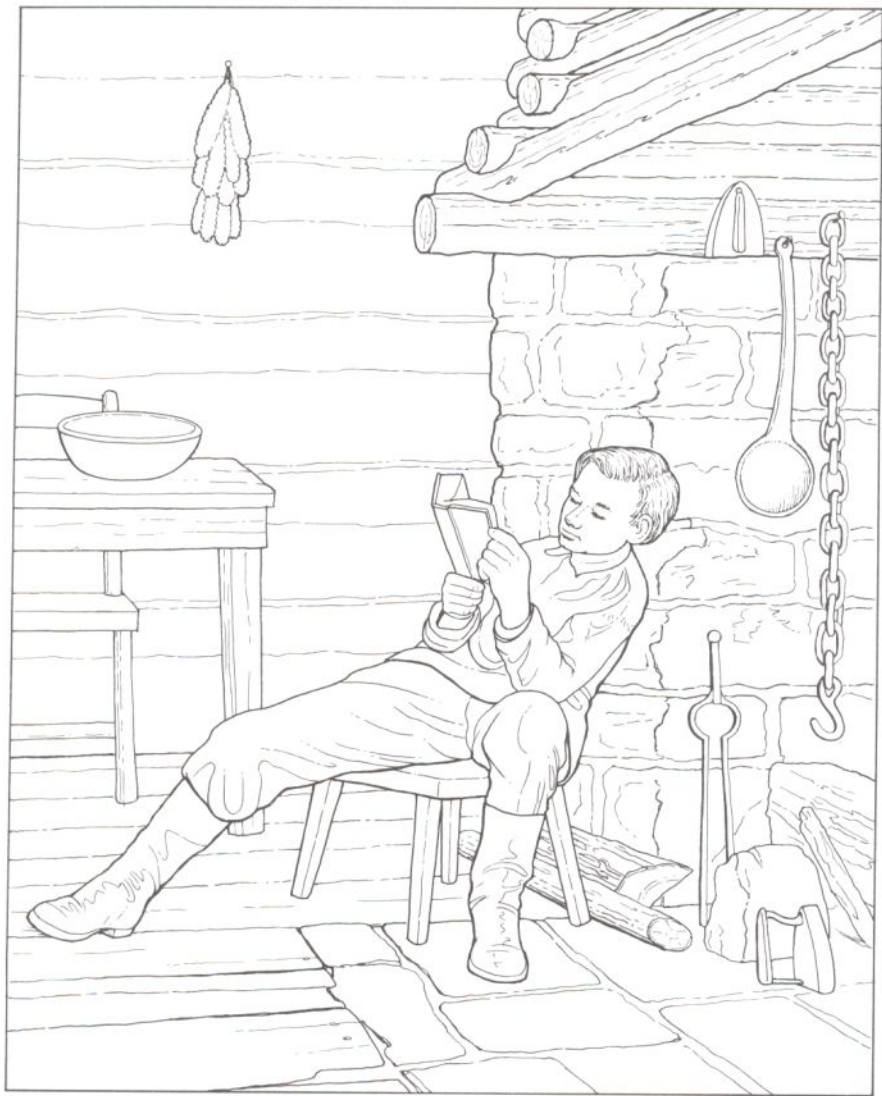
Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin near Hodgenville, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809.



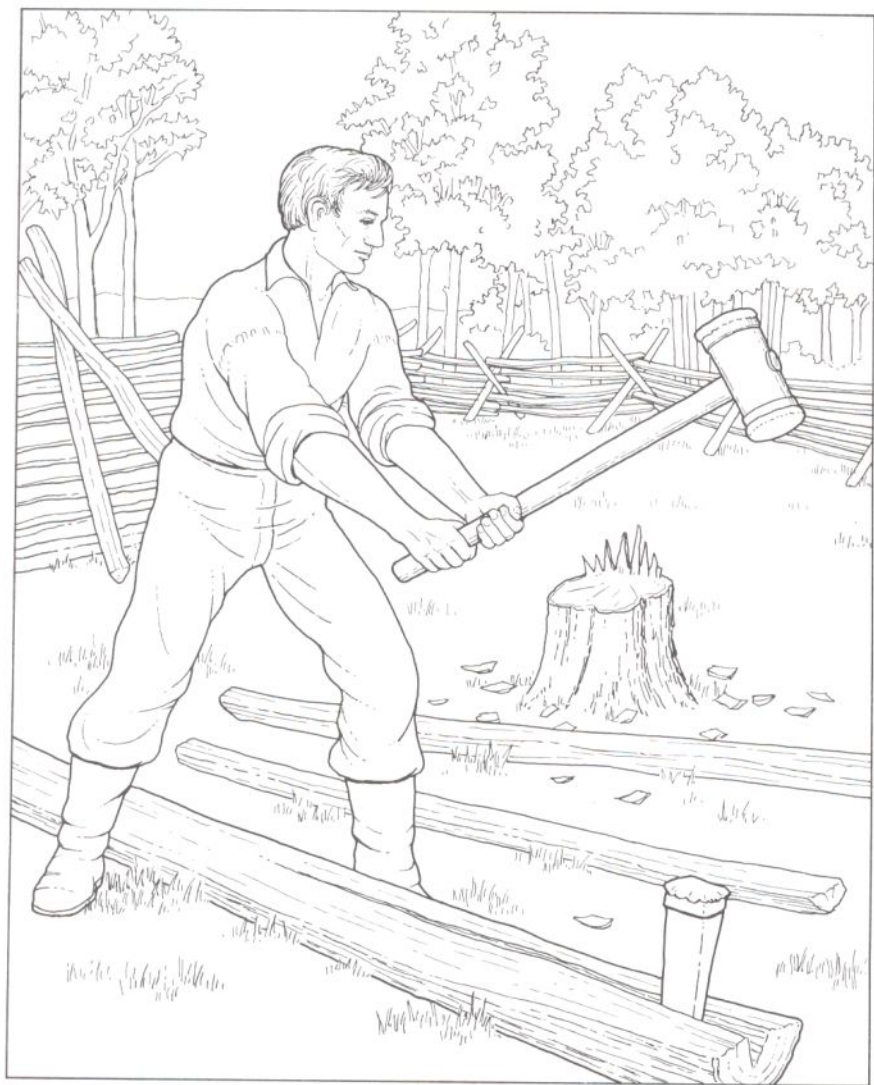
Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin near Hodgenville, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809.



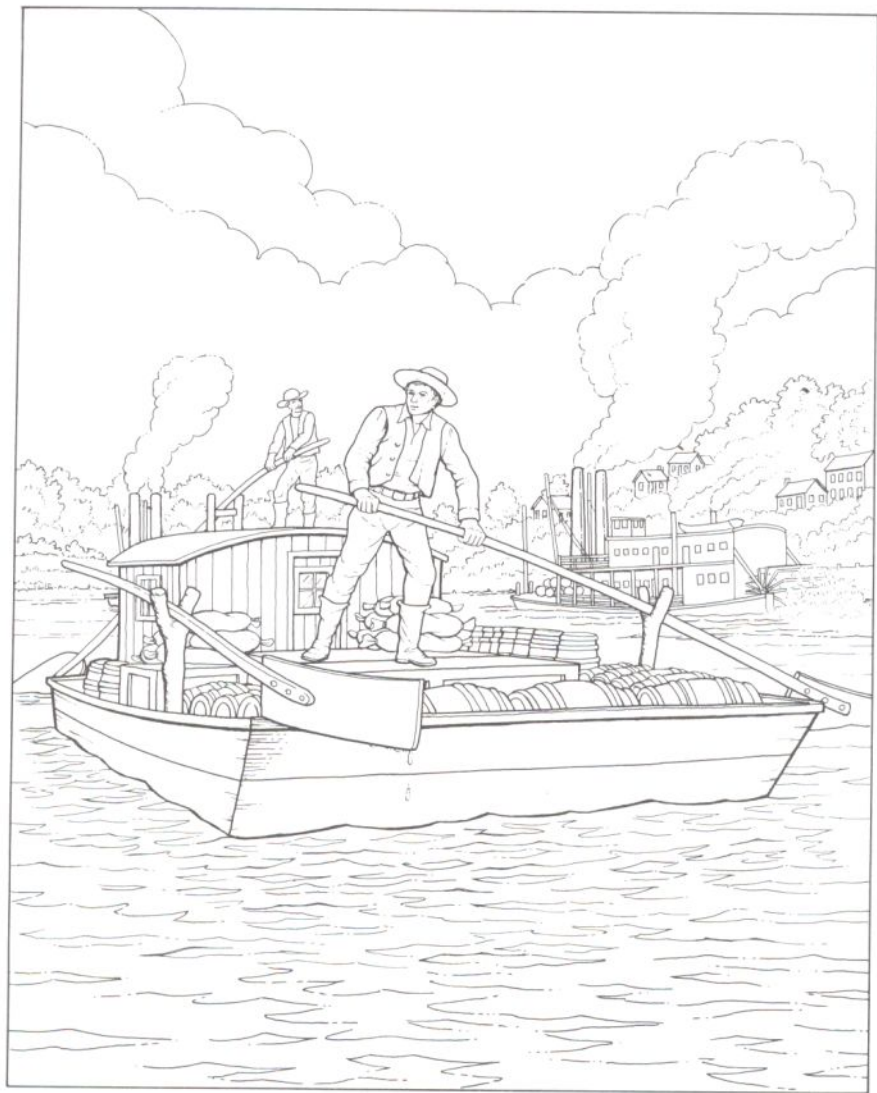
In 1816 Thomas Lincoln, with his wife Nancy, daughter Sarah, and son Abe, moved northwest across the Ohio River to Indiana.



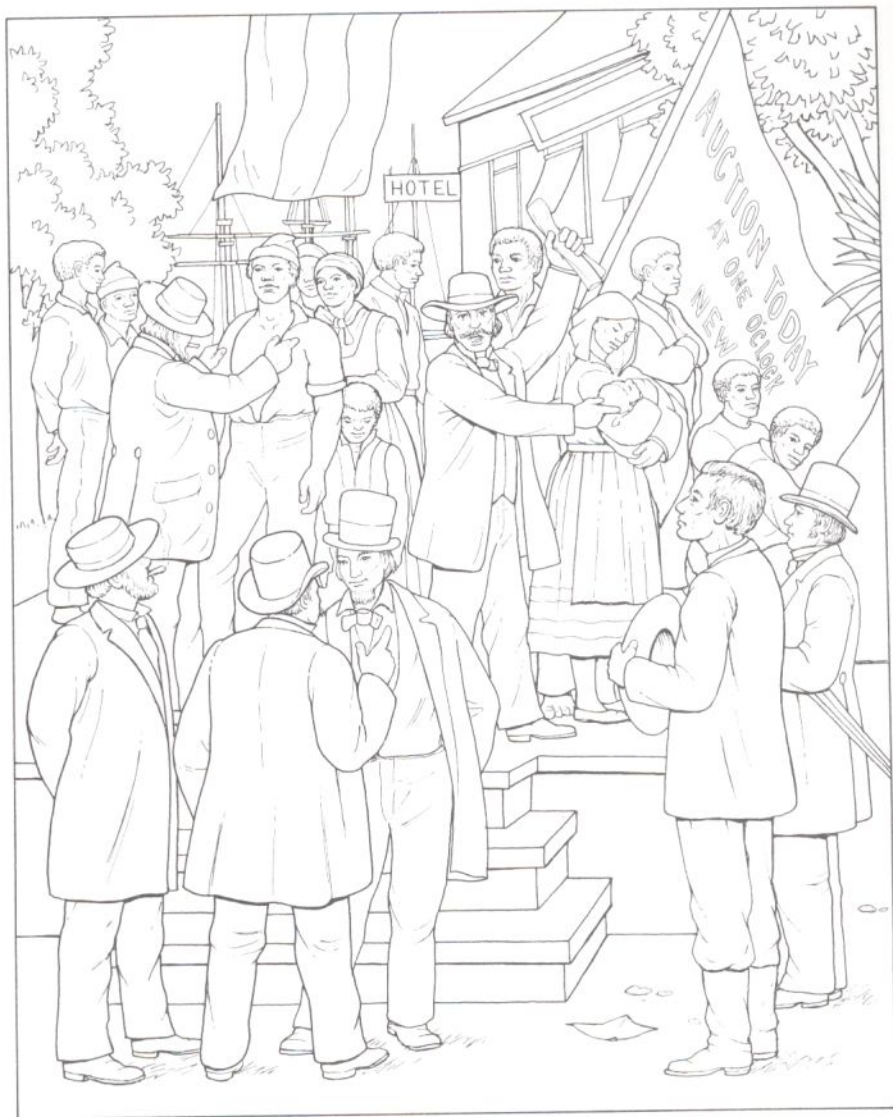
Abraham Lincoln lived in Indiana for fourteen years, from age 7 to age 21. Formal education was not always available on the frontier. Young Abe borrowed books and read by the light of the open fire.



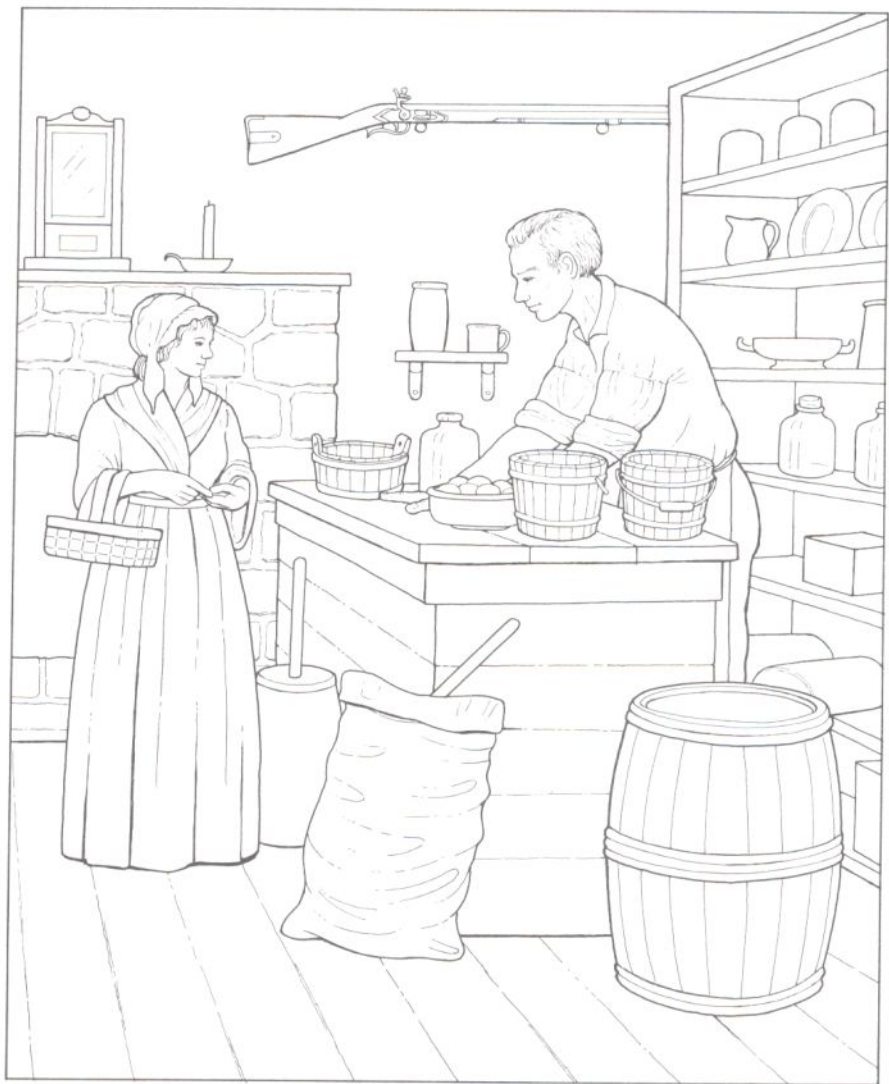
As a young man, Lincoln was a strong and accomplished woodsman. He cut trees and split logs for rail fences.



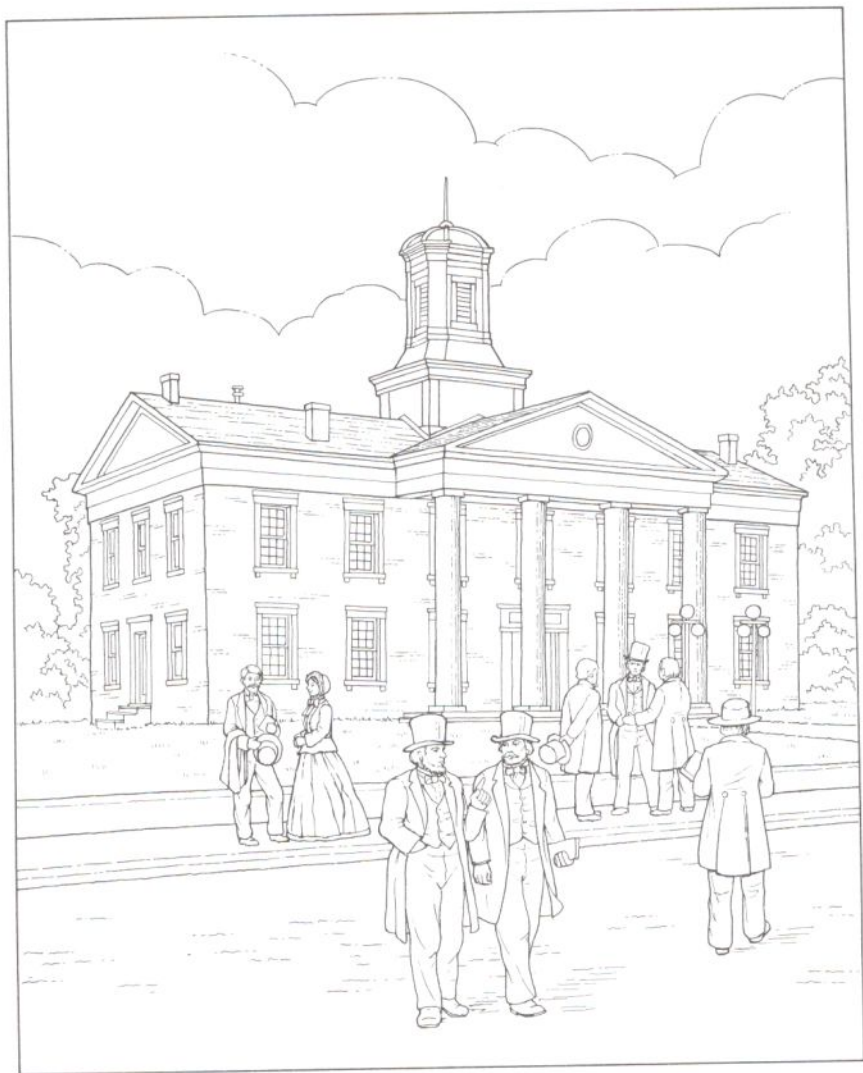
In 1831 Abe and two companions built a flatboat and floated a load of goods down the Mississippi River to New Orleans.



In New Orleans, Lincoln witnessed the indignities of slavery. The memory of seeing human beings bought and sold never left him.



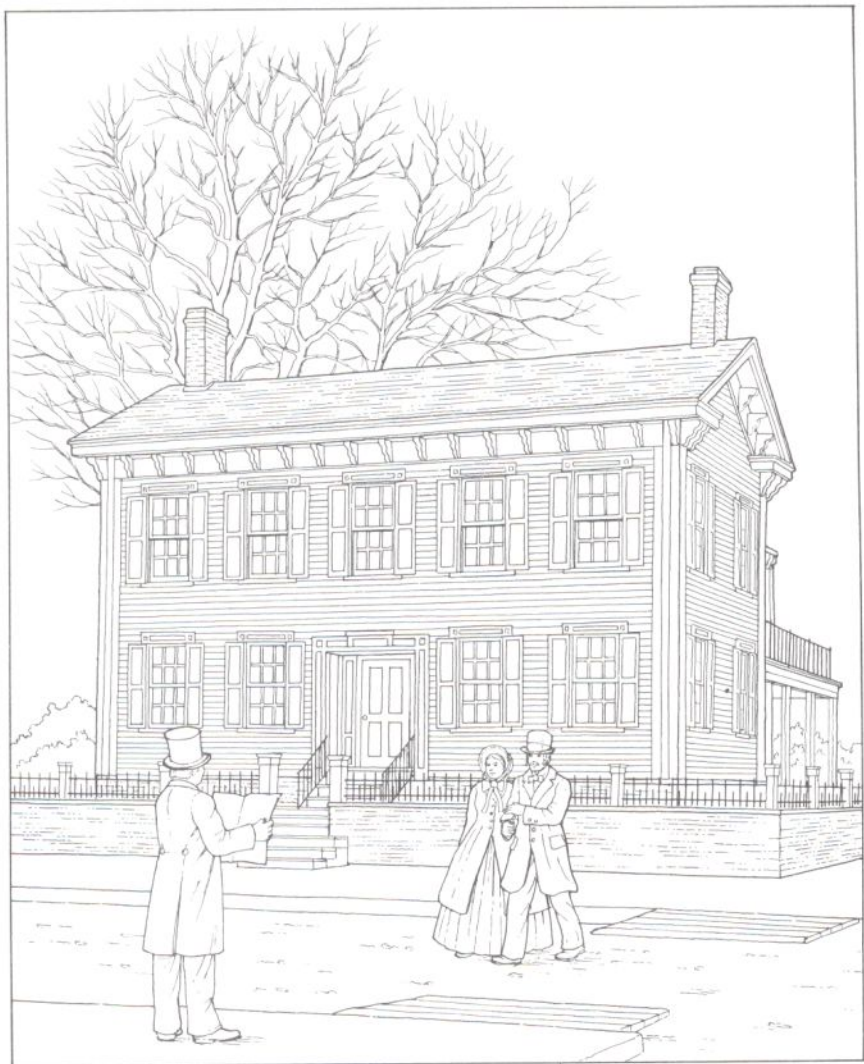
In the village of New Salem, Illinois, Lincoln became a storekeeper. He also served as postmaster of New Salem from 1833 to 1836.



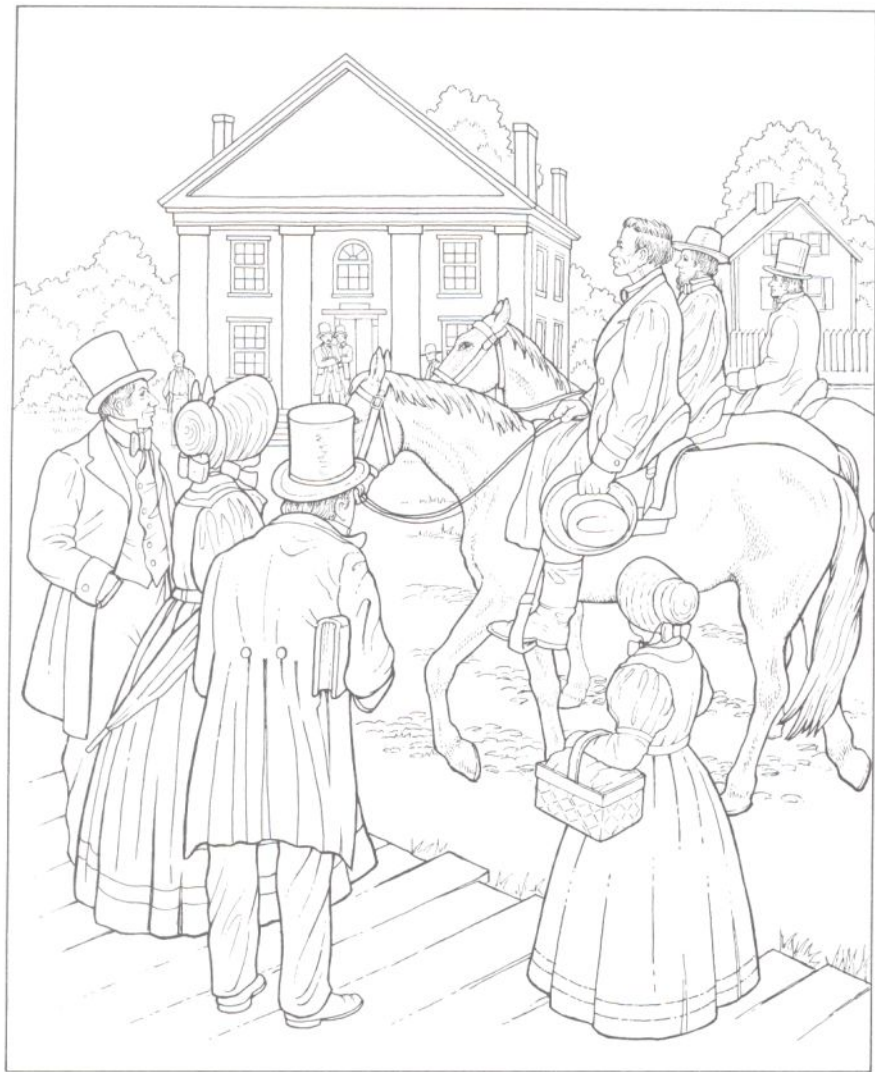
The old Illinois state capitol building in Vandalia, where Lincoln attended after he was elected to the state legislature in 1834. When in 1837 Springfield was chosen as the new capital (which it became in 1839), Lincoln moved there from New Salem.



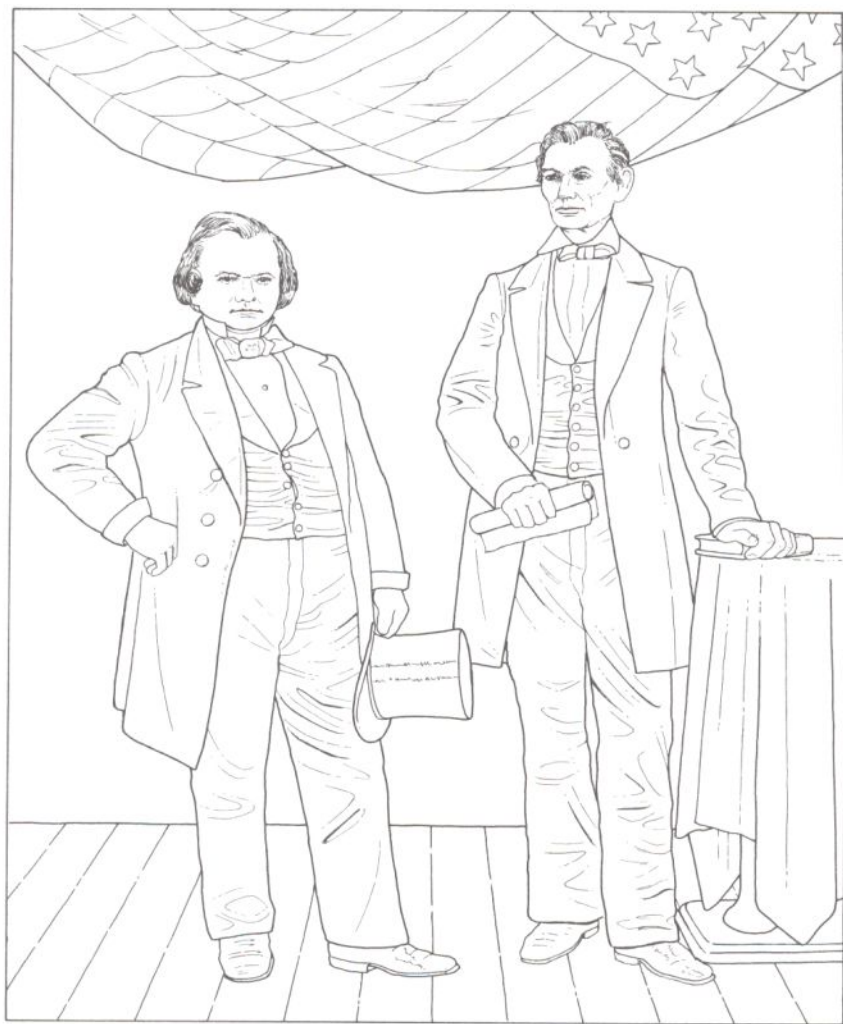
After a long courtship, Lincoln married Mary Todd on November 4, 1842. She was ambitious and full of life.



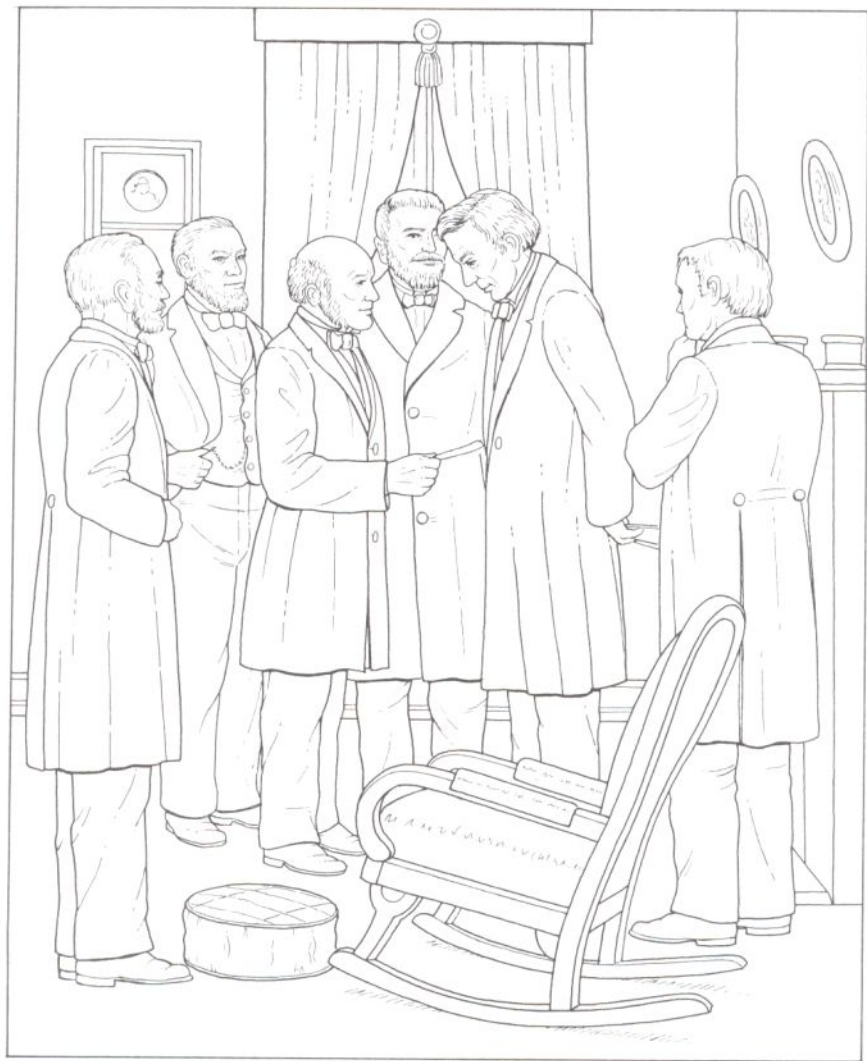
In 1844 the Lincolns bought a house in Springfield. It had been built in 1839 as a one-and-a-half-story cottage. In 1856 it was enlarged to two stories. This was the only house Lincoln ever owned.



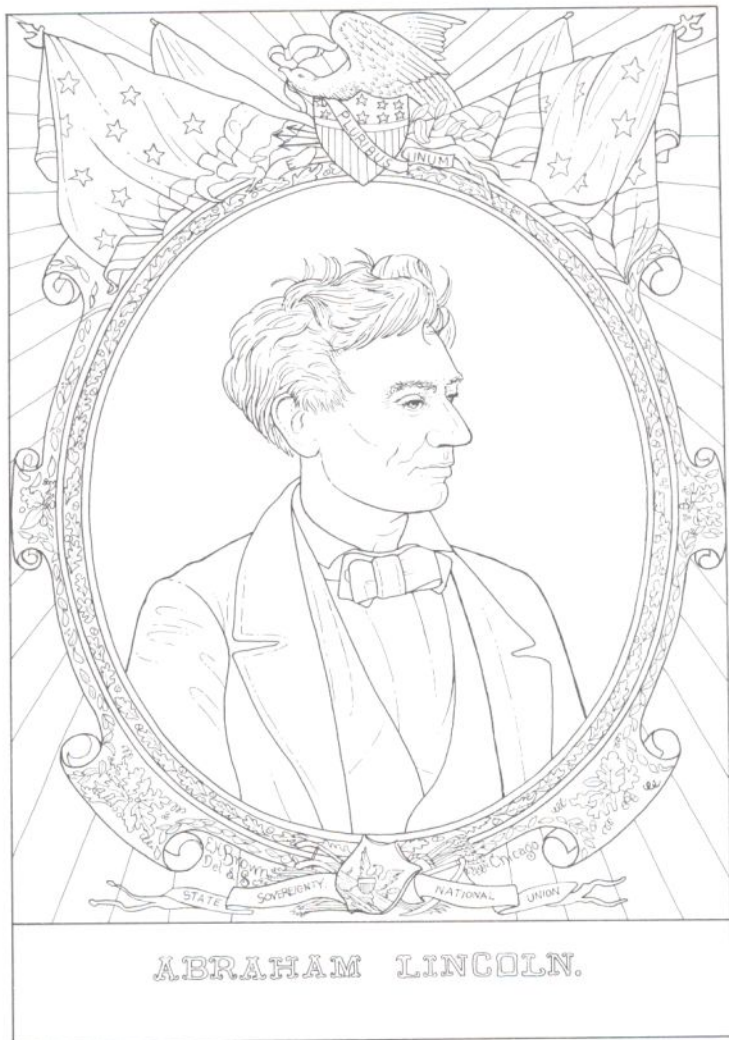
In 1836 Lincoln passed the Illinois bar examination, enabling him to practice as an attorney. The eighth circuit covered nineteen counties, and Lincoln had to travel 150 miles a year to practice his profession.



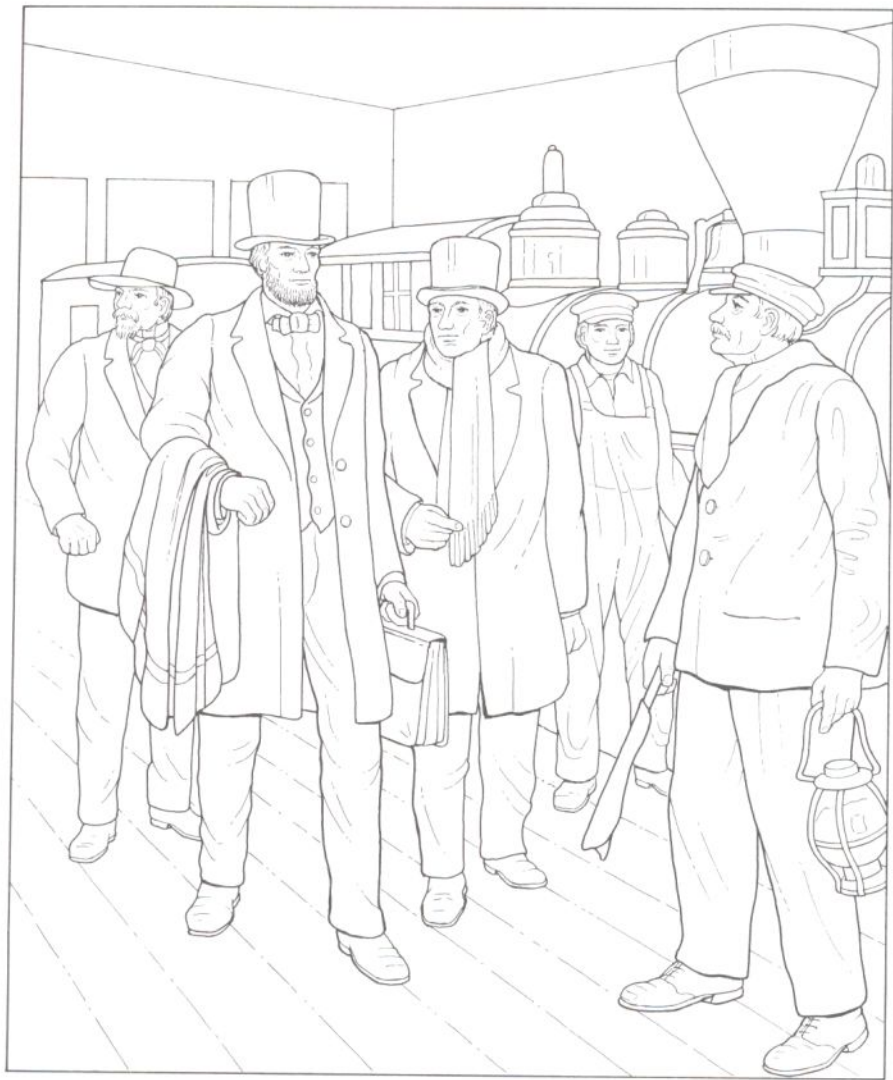
In 1858, after having served as a Whig in Congress (1847–49), Lincoln ran for the U.S. Senate as a Republican against the Democratic incumbent, Stephen A. Douglas. They shared the same speaking platform in a famous series of debates. Douglas, standing at five feet four inches, was known as the "Little Giant"; Lincoln, standing at six feet four inches, as "Long Abe."



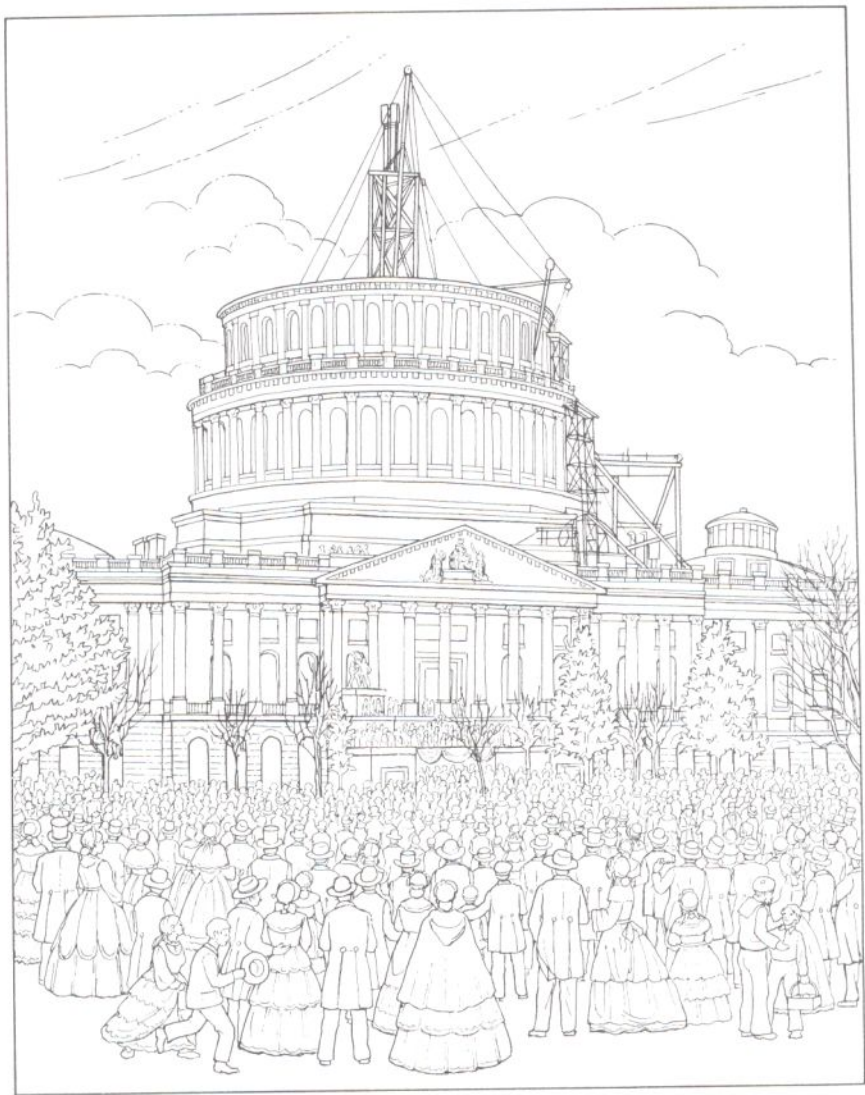
In 1860 Lincoln was nominated by the Republican party to run for president. The notification committee came to Springfield by special train to present him with the official letter of nomination.



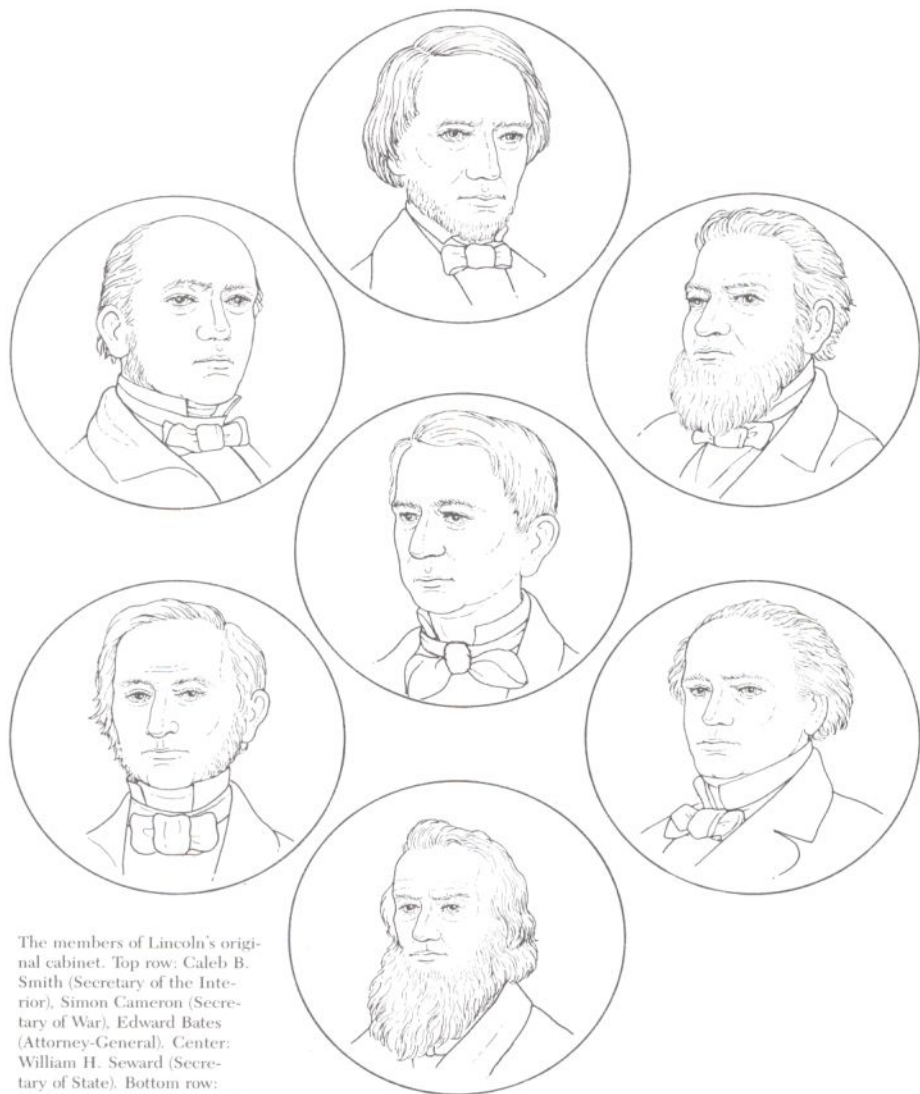
During Lincoln's presidential campaign, the image makers and professional politicians in the East portrayed Lincoln as a sophisticated and intellectual statesman. This poster shows Lincoln as he was portrayed in the West—a coarser and more down-to-earth man. His humble beginnings and rail-splitter image were an asset with the frontier electorate.



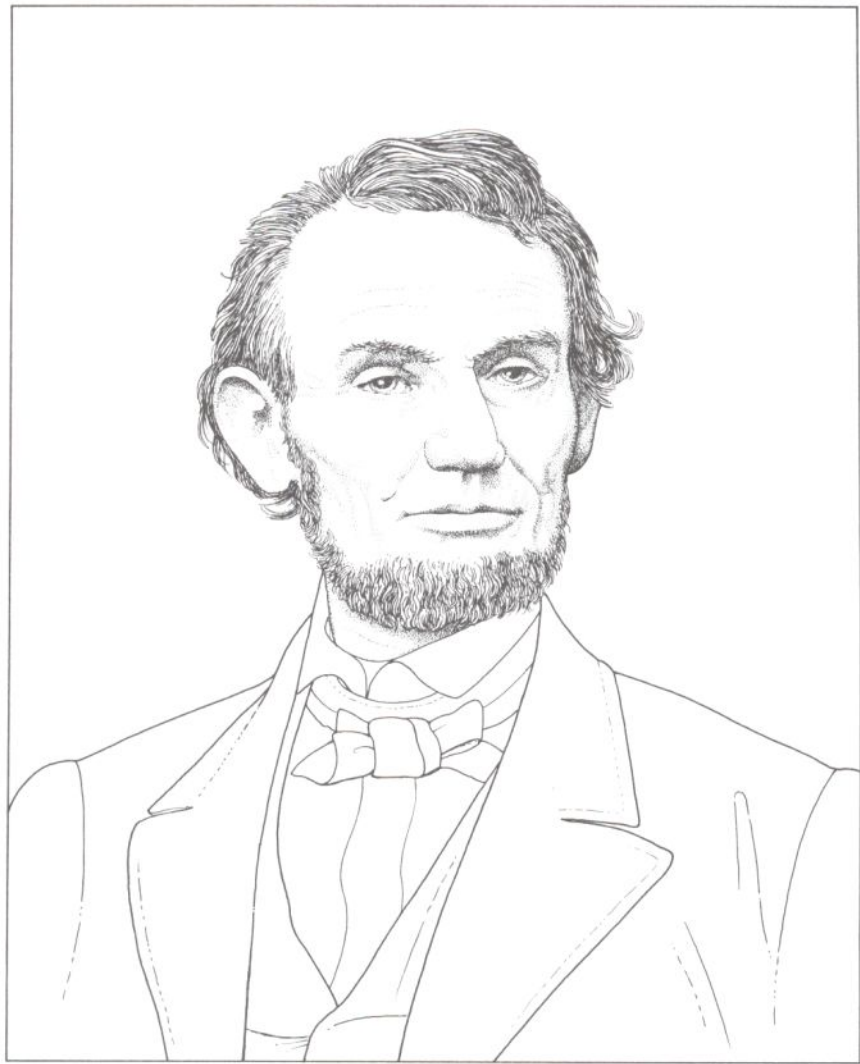
In 1860 the nation was bitterly divided, particularly on the issue of slavery, and Lincoln's campaign was hard-fought. No fanfare greeted Lincoln as he arrived in Washington on February 23, 1861. He was accompanied only by friends and family.



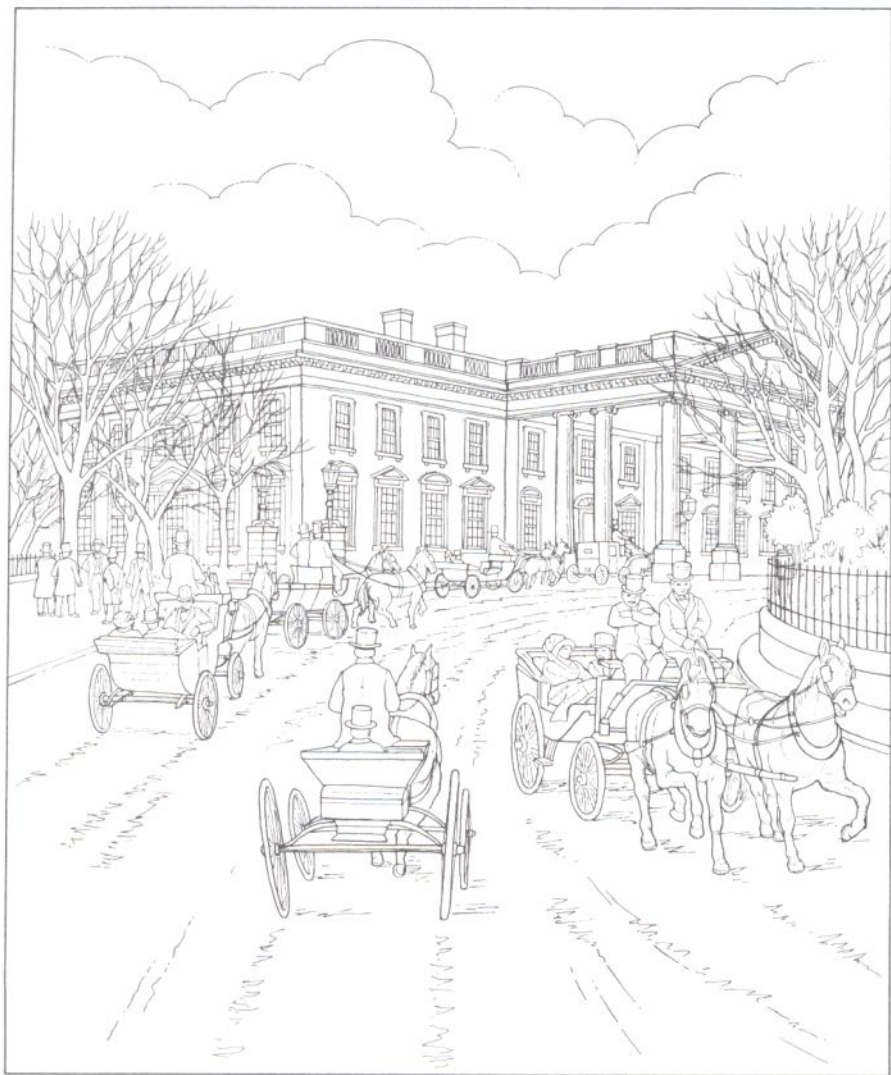
When Lincoln was inaugurated (on March 4, 1861), the Capitol was not yet complete. The dome, so familiar to us today, was not finished until 1863.



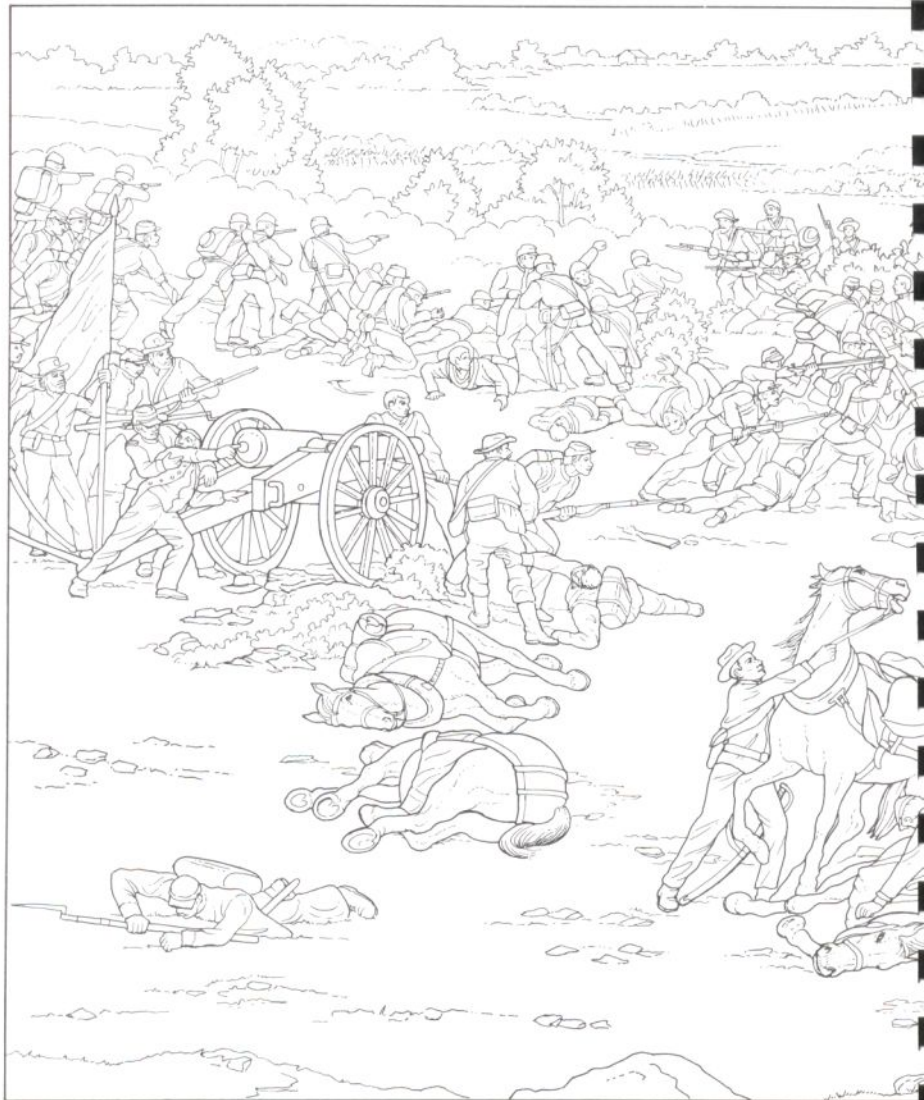
The members of Lincoln's original cabinet. Top row: Caleb B. Smith (Secretary of the Interior), Simon Cameron (Secretary of War), Edward Bates (Attorney-General). Center: William H. Seward (Secretary of State). Bottom row: Montgomery Blair (Postmaster General), Gideon Welles (Secretary of the Navy), Salmon P. Chase (Secretary of the Treasury).



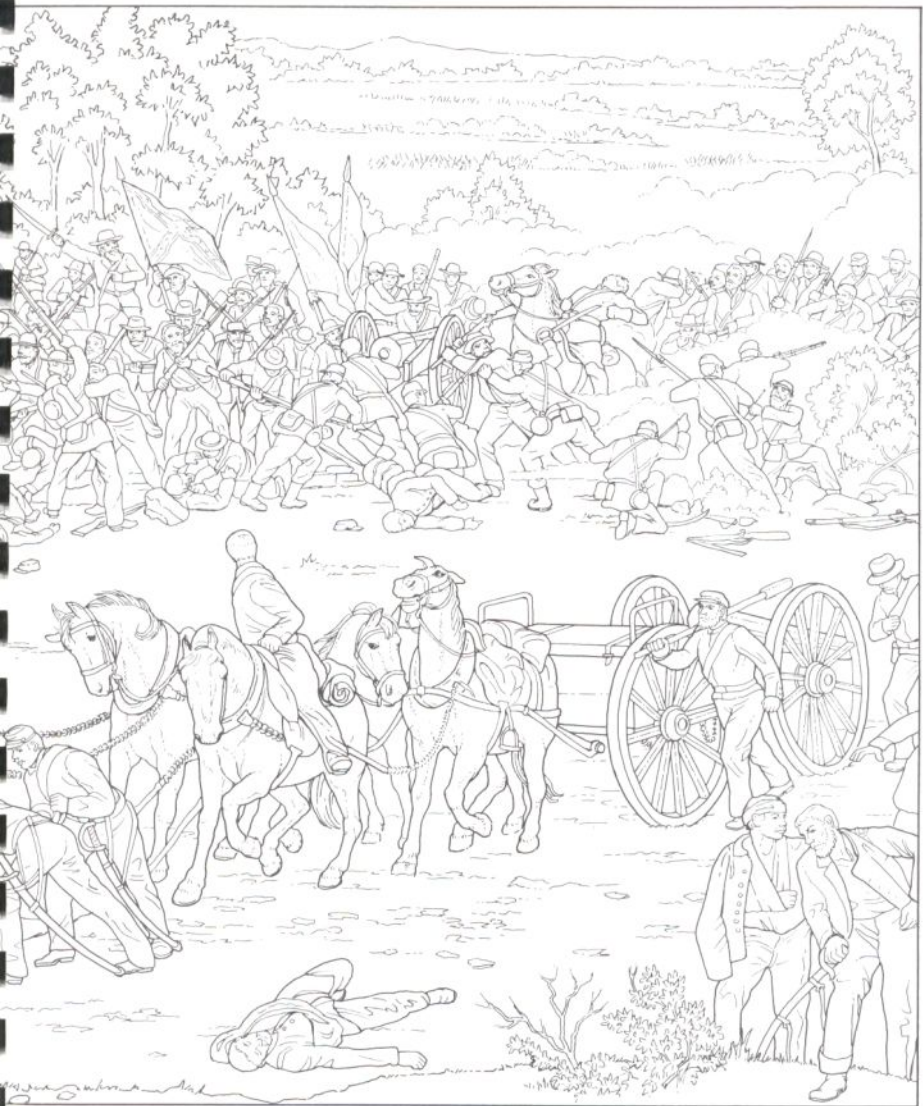
Following his election to the presidency, Lincoln grew a beard. This drawing, based on a photograph by the famous Civil War photographer Mathew B. Brady, illustrates the Lincoln with whom we are most familiar.



This is the White House as the Lincolns knew it. Mrs. Lincoln made many changes in the interior decor. Some critics complained about the expense, and Lincoln himself was concerned. (The following center-spread drawing of the Battle of Gettysburg is placed out of chronological order; to follow the actual sequence of events, turn immediately to page 26.)



The Battle of Gettysburg, the largest battle of the war—indeed the largest ever to have been fought in the Western Hemisphere—was fought in and around the small town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, from July 1 through July 3, 1863. A Confederate army of some 75,000 troops led by Gen. Robert E. Lee was defeated by a Union army of some 90,000 troops under the command of Gen. George G. Meade. Lee's army

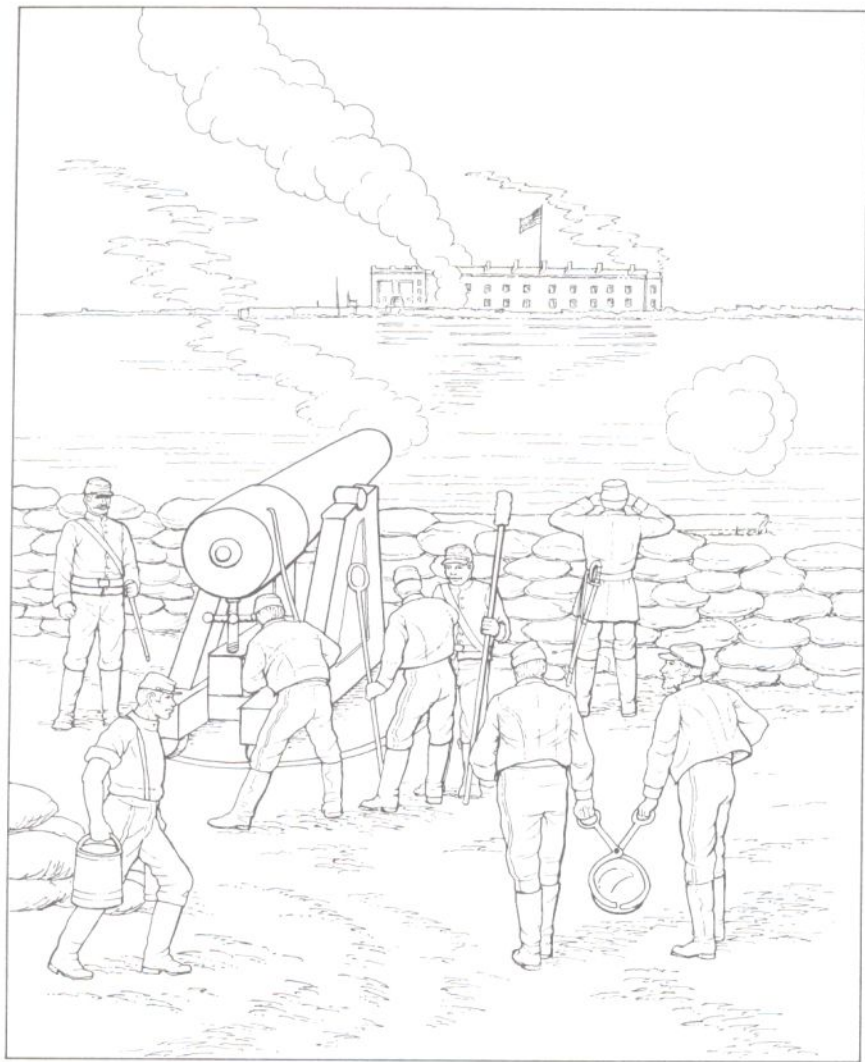


suffered more than 28,000 casualties (including dead, wounded, and missing). Meade's more than 23,000. Lee was forced to withdraw his battered army to Virginia. This was the last Southern incursion into the North and marked the turning point of the war. This drawing is based on a portion of the Gettysburg Cyclorama by the French military artist Paul Philippoteaux, completed in 1884.

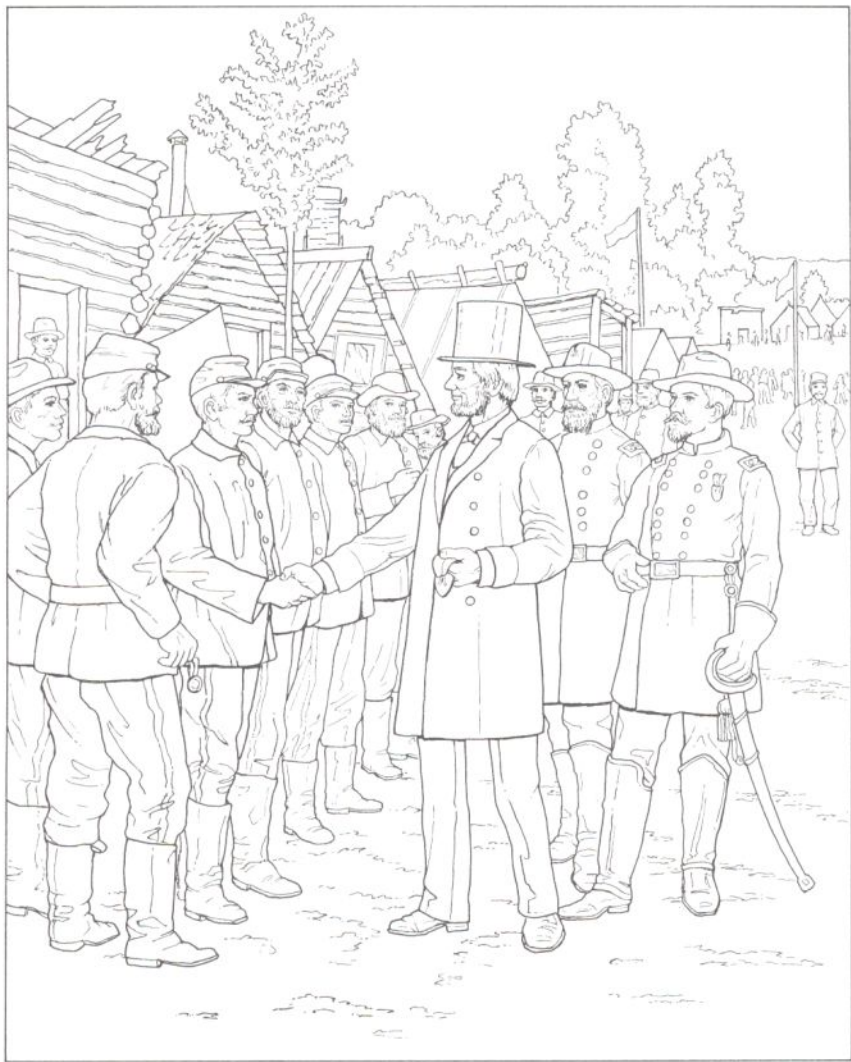


The divided nation, 1860-1865. Seven states (each indicated by a superscript number "1" next to its name on the map) seceded from the Union after Lincoln was elected but while James Buchanan was still in office. Four additional states (similarly indicated by the number "2") joined these following Lincoln's inauguration and the firing on Fort Sumter.

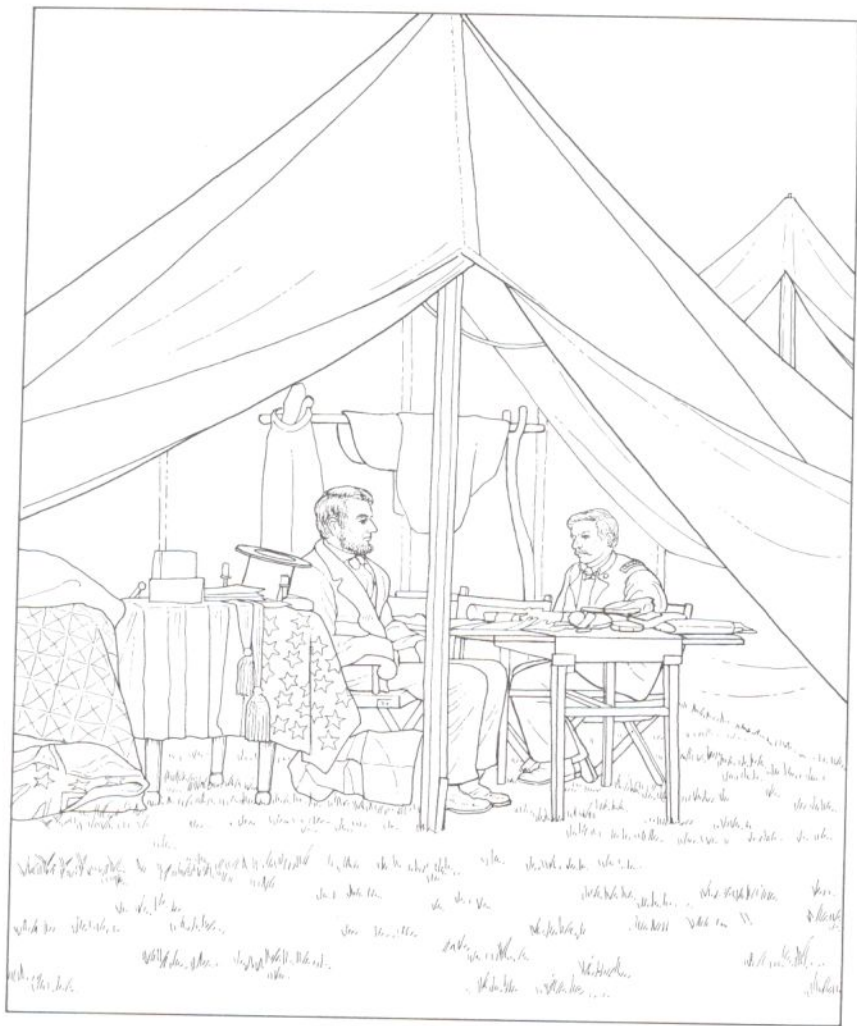
Western Virginia refused to join the Confederacy and was admitted to the Union as a state in 1863. Four other slave states (indicated, with West Virginia, by the number "3") also remained in the Union. (The numbers are an aid to coloring; all state names without numbers indicate Union states that were non-slave from the start.)



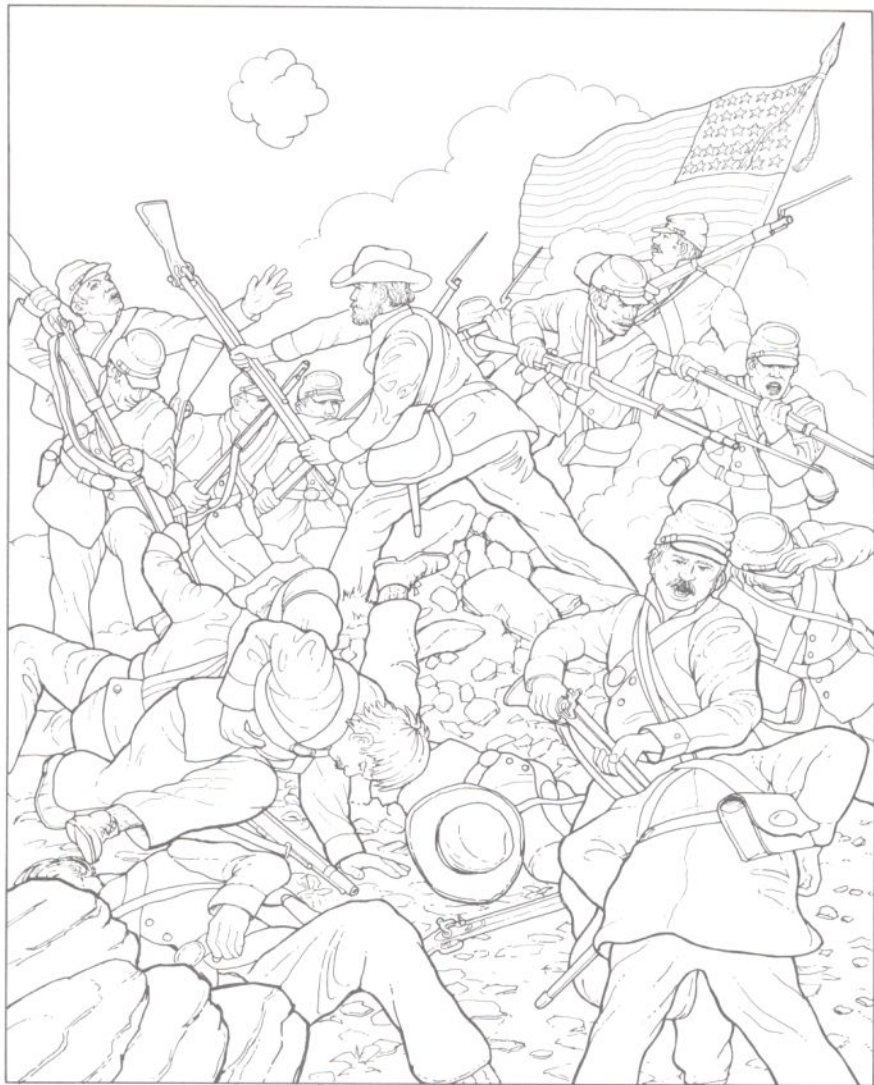
On the morning of April 12, 1861, Confederate forces began the bombardment of Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Two days later the garrison surrendered. The Civil War had begun in earnest.



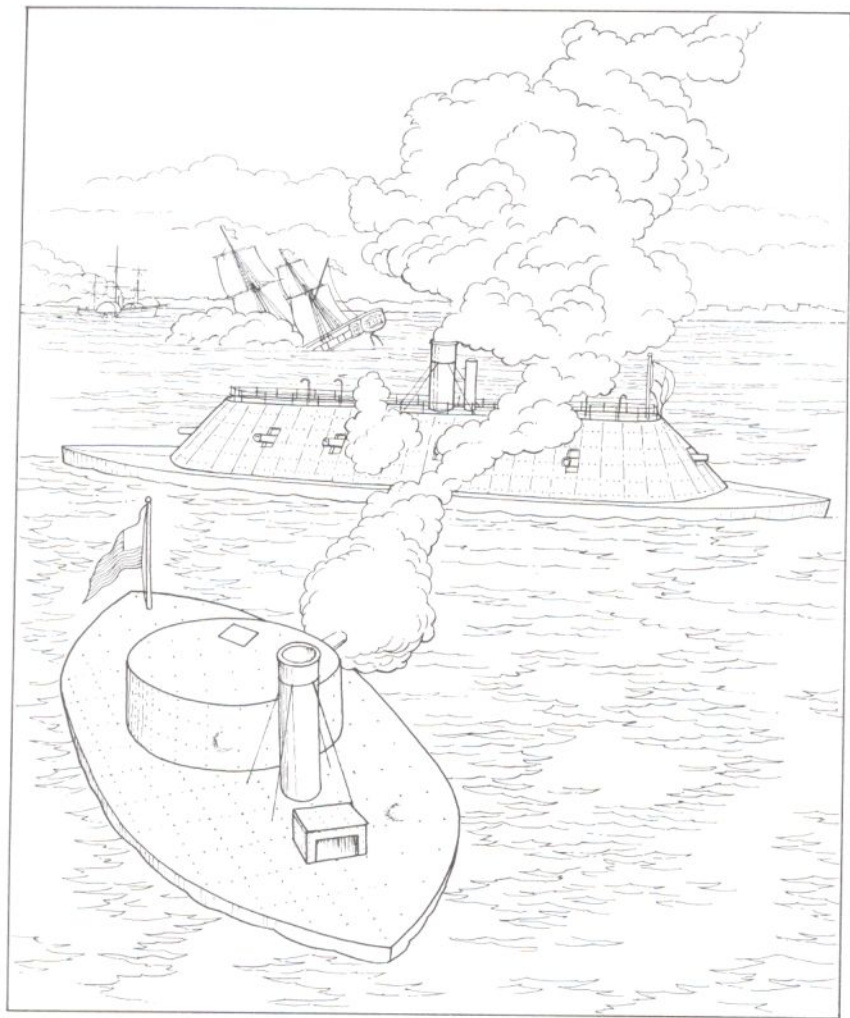
In order to bring the Southern states back into the Union, a massive mobilization of forces was begun. Lincoln often visited the army in the field to present awards for valor and offer words of encouragement.



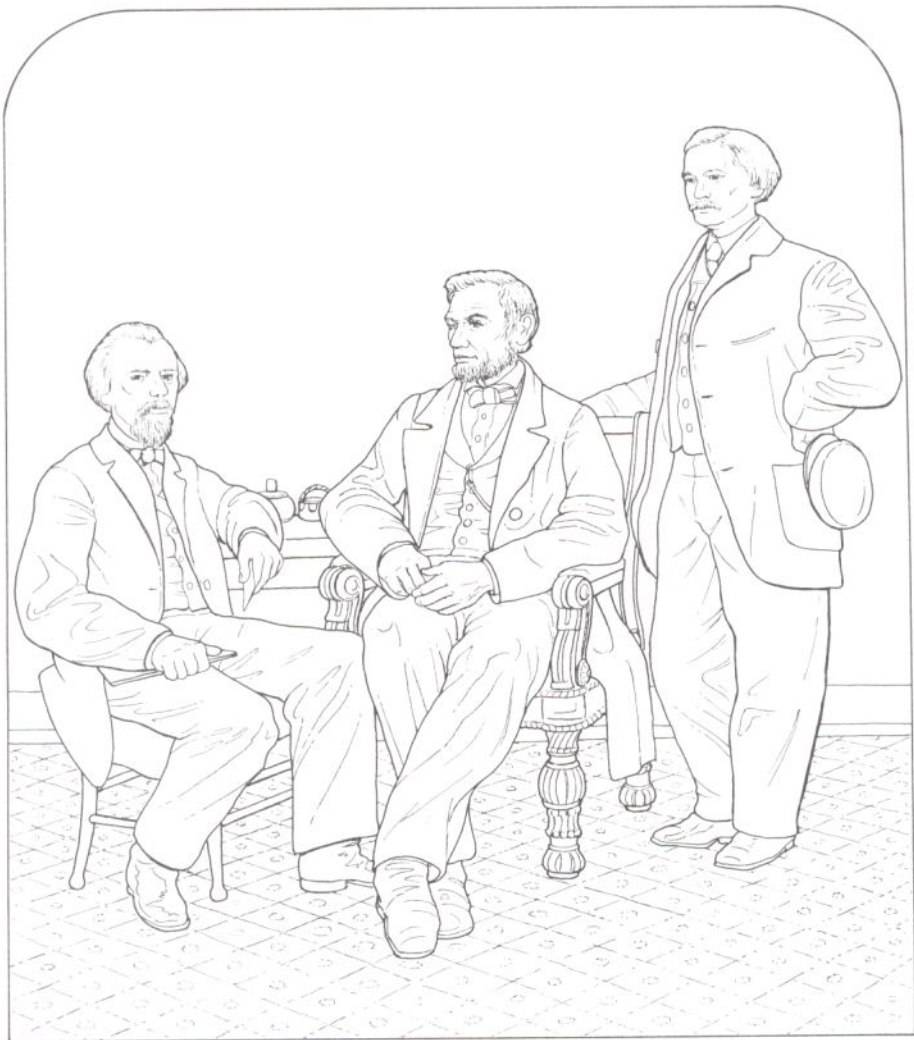
Here Lincoln is shown meeting with Gen. George B. McClellan, commander of the Army of the Potomac, in the latter's field headquarters on October 4, 1862, not long after the Battle of Antietam. Lincoln felt that McClellan, overcautious and sometimes uncooperative, had failed to seize the initiative in a number of crucial situations. About a month after this meeting, McClellan, who had for a time been general-in-chief of all the Union armies, was relieved of command and replaced by Gen. Ambrose Burnside. (From a photograph by Mathew Brady.)



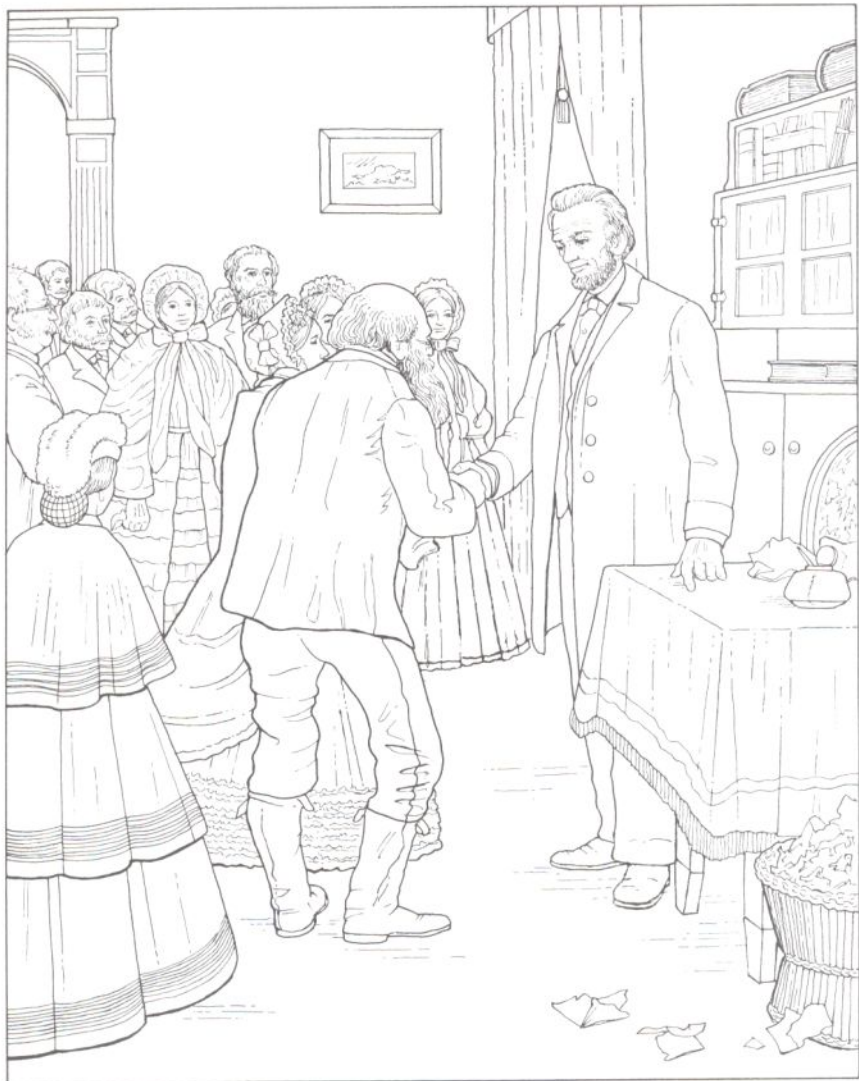
Civil War battles often began with cavalry skirmishes, followed by artillery bombardments and finally the engagement of thousands of infantry in bloody hand-to-hand combat.



The Union navy blockaded the Confederate harbors in an attempt to stifle the Southern economy and prevent importation of arms. In efforts to break the blockade, the Confederate navy began to build ironclad ships, the first and most famous of which was a restoration of the gutted and abandoned U.S. ship the *Merrimac*, renamed the *Virginia*. After sinking two Union ships, the *Virginia* was engaged by the Union's ironclad *Monitor* (in foreground of drawing) in Hampton Roads, Virginia, on March 9, 1862. The outcome of this first battle in history between ironclad ships was indecisive.



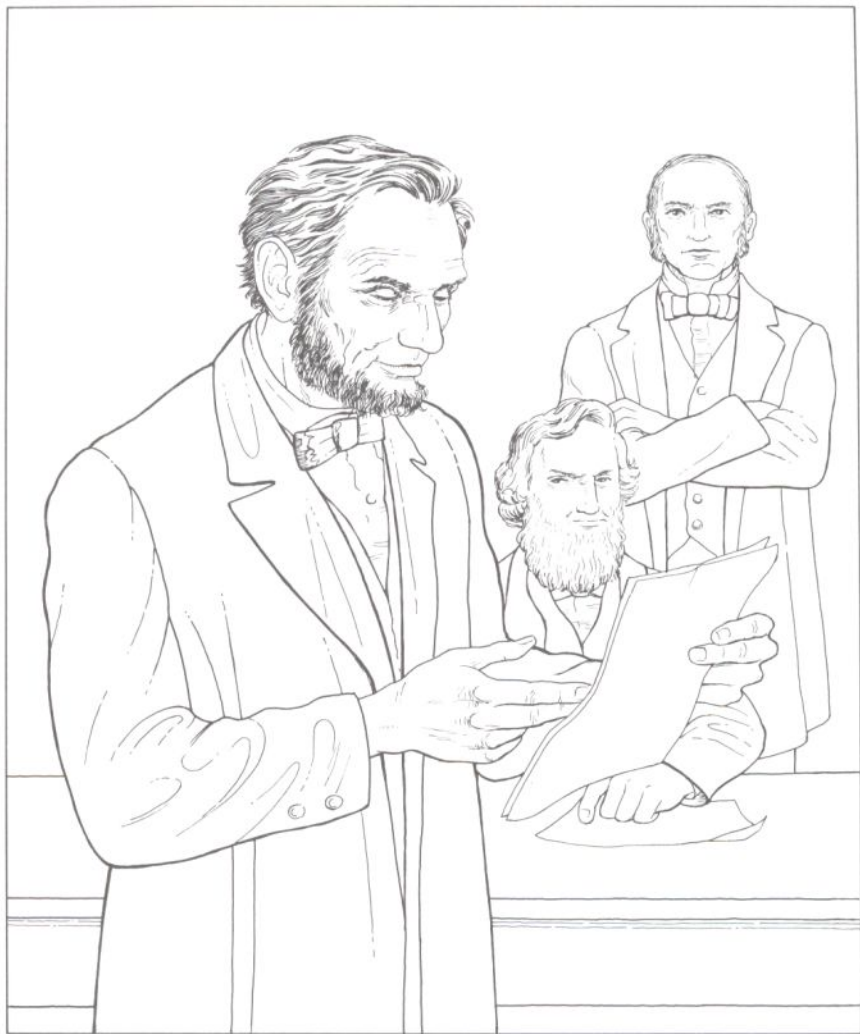
Lincoln's duties as chief executive continued along with those as commander-in-chief of the armed forces. In this drawing, based on a photograph by Alexander Gardner, he is shown with his two private secretaries, John G. Nicolay and John Hay.



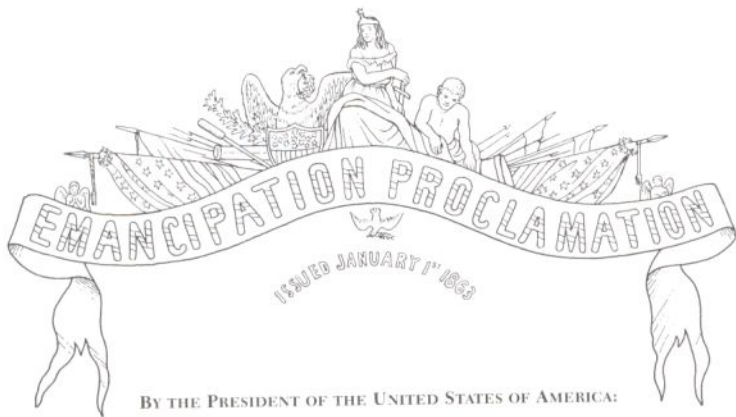
Lincoln often received visitors presenting petitions or making requests. It was hard for him to turn down his old supporters from the West.



The president's family. Here Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln are shown with their older son Robert and younger son Thomas (Tad). Their son William (Willie) had died on February 20, 1862, at the age of eleven. In 1850 yet another son, Edward, had died in early childhood.



On September 22, 1862, five days after the marginal Union victory at Antietam, Lincoln read a preliminary version of the Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet. The Union cause had been going badly and Lincoln had waited for a victory, even a slight one, to make the proclamation so that it would not be seen as an act of desperation. The proclamation freed all slaves in the territory "still in rebellion."



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twentysecond day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to-wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States . . . do . . . order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following . . .

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

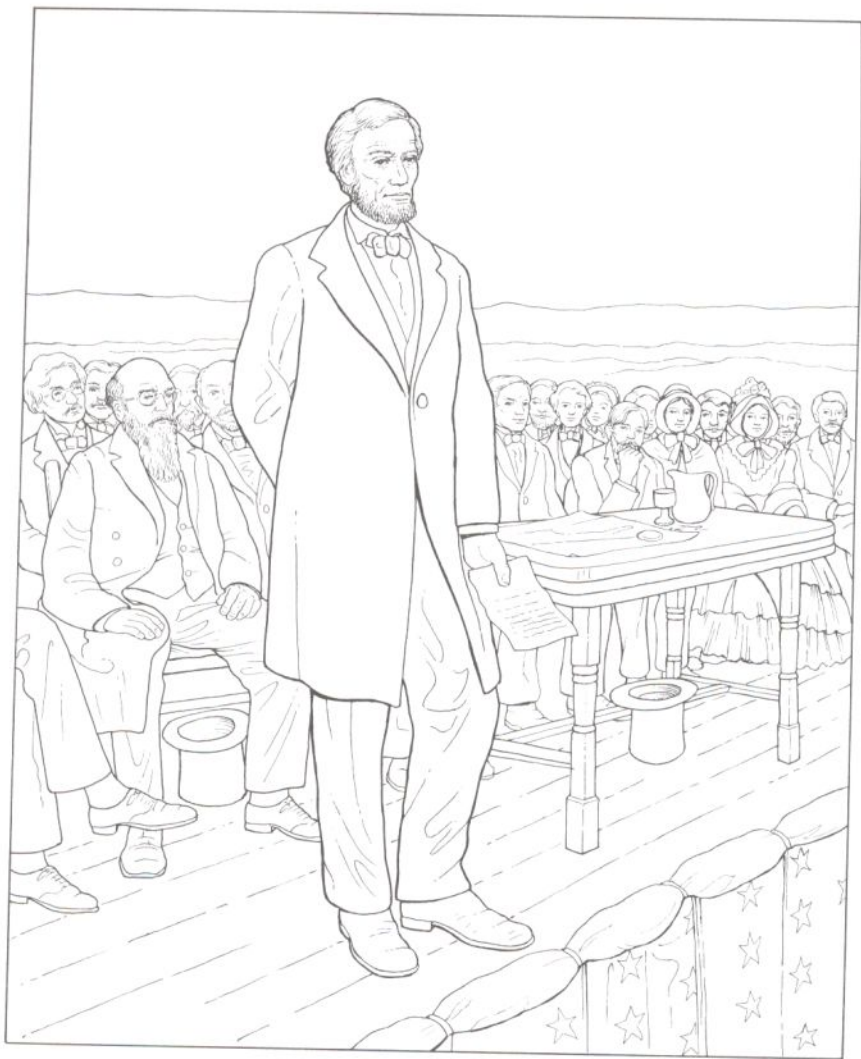
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. . . .

By the President:

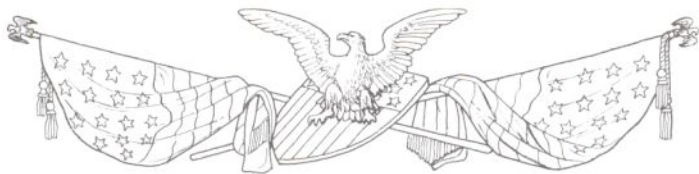
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Text (abridged) of the final version of the Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1863. The complete abolition of slavery was achieved by the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution on December 18, 1865. (To follow the order of events, turn now to pages 24 and 25, then continue with page 37.)



Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was delivered on the occasion of the dedication of a portion of the battlefield as a national cemetery on November 19, 1863. The principal speaker, Edward Everett, spoke for over two hours, Lincoln for only two minutes, but the president's speech left a far more lasting impression on the audience. It is considered one of the most important speeches in American history. The full text is on the next page.



LINCOLN'S ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



Even during the darkest days of the war, Lincoln always found time to spend with his family. Here he is pictured with his son Tad. This drawing is based on a Brady photograph.

UNION NOMINATIONS



FOR PRESIDENT,

Abraham Lincoln

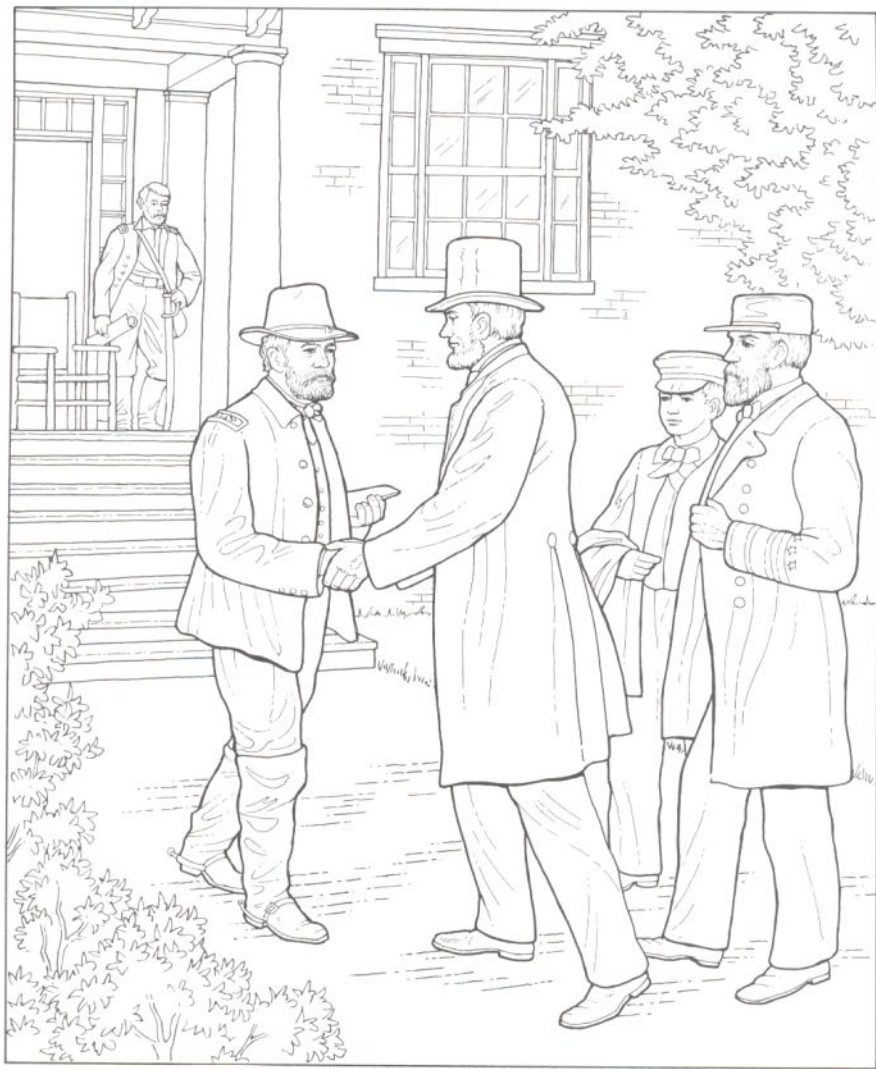
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

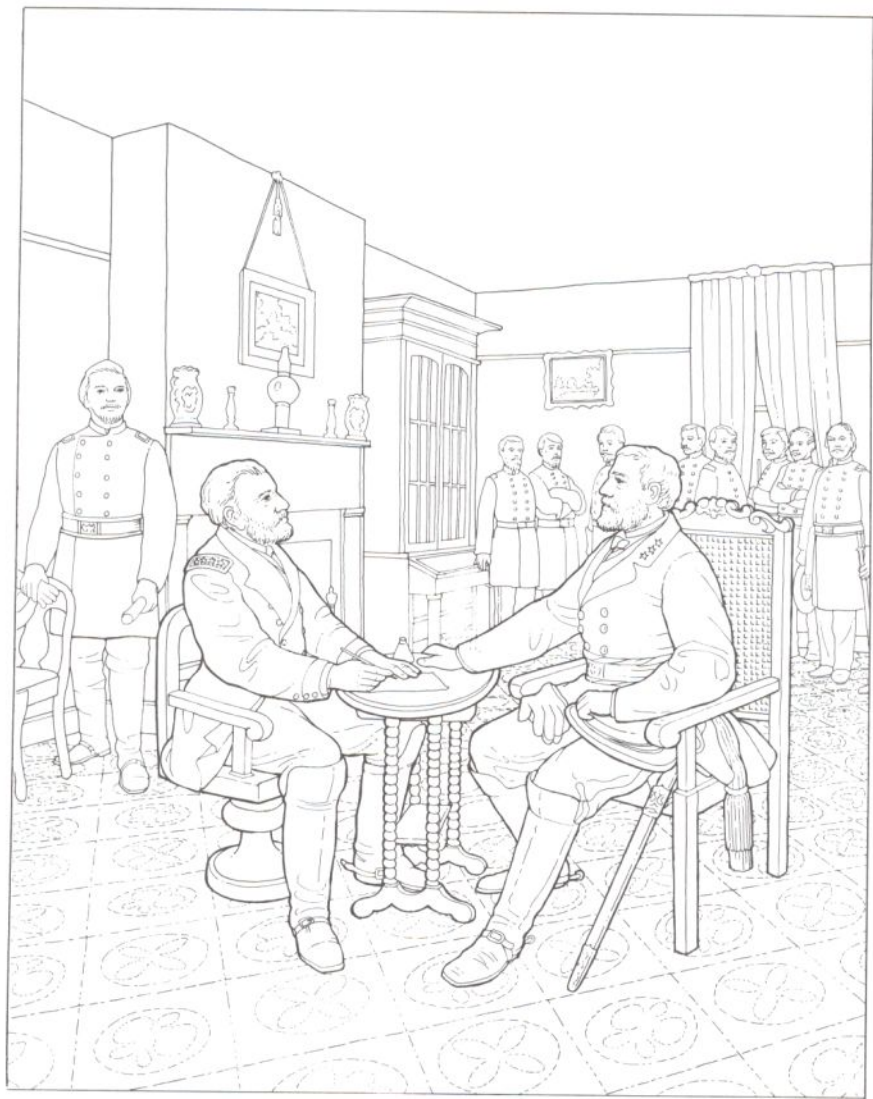
Andrew Johnson

OF TENNESSEE

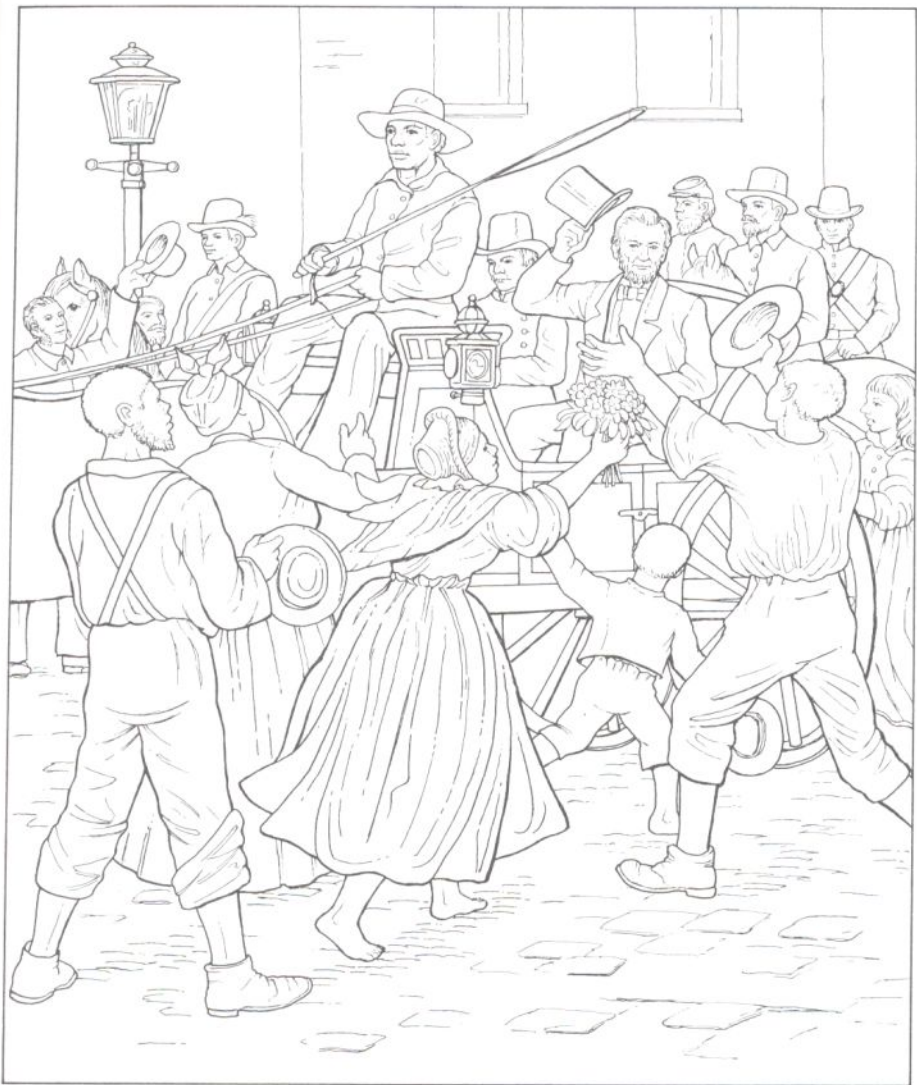
In the election of 1864 Lincoln chose Andrew Johnson of Tennessee to run with him for vice-president on a "unity ticket." Although Lincoln was being blamed by his opponents for numerous war-related problems, he was re-elected as president by a clear majority.



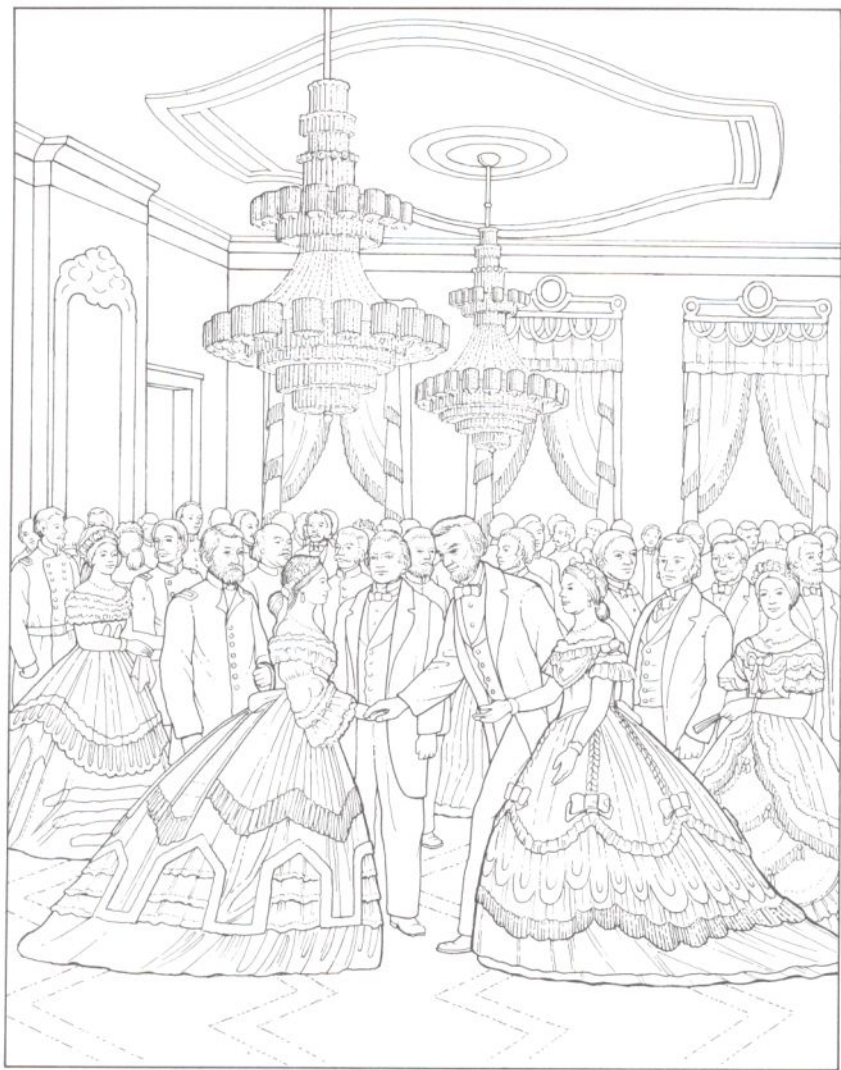
Lincoln, accompanied by Adm. David Porter, calls on Gen. Ulysses S. Grant in Petersburg, Virginia, in April 1865. In March 1864 Lincoln had given command of all the Union armies to Gen. Grant. This promotion was based on Grant's victories in the West. After a long and frustrating search, Lincoln had finally found a fighting general who would maintain relentless pressure on the South.



In April 1865, Grant forced Lee's army to abandon Richmond and move west. Lee realized that further resistance was futile. On April 9, the two great generals met at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, and Lee accepted Grant's terms of surrender.



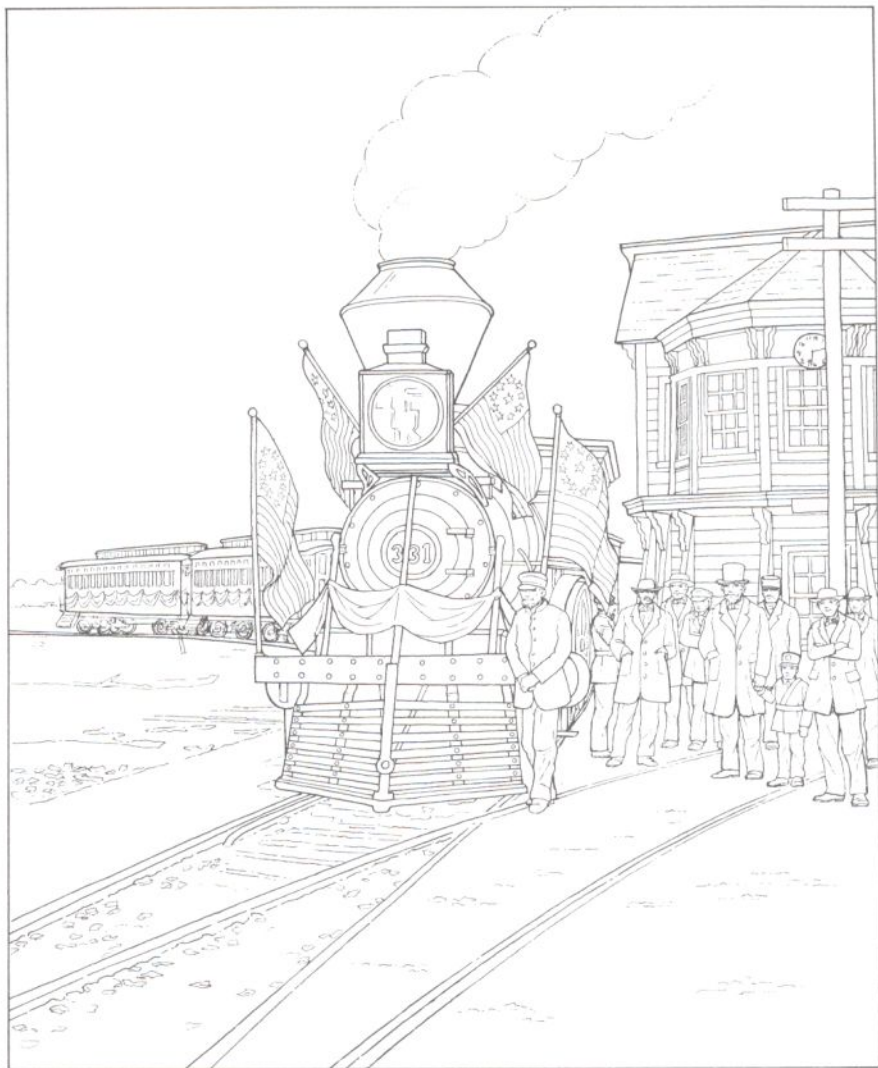
The day after Lee's army was forced to leave Richmond, Lincoln rode in triumph through the streets of the former Confederate capital. He was greeted warmly by the freed slaves.



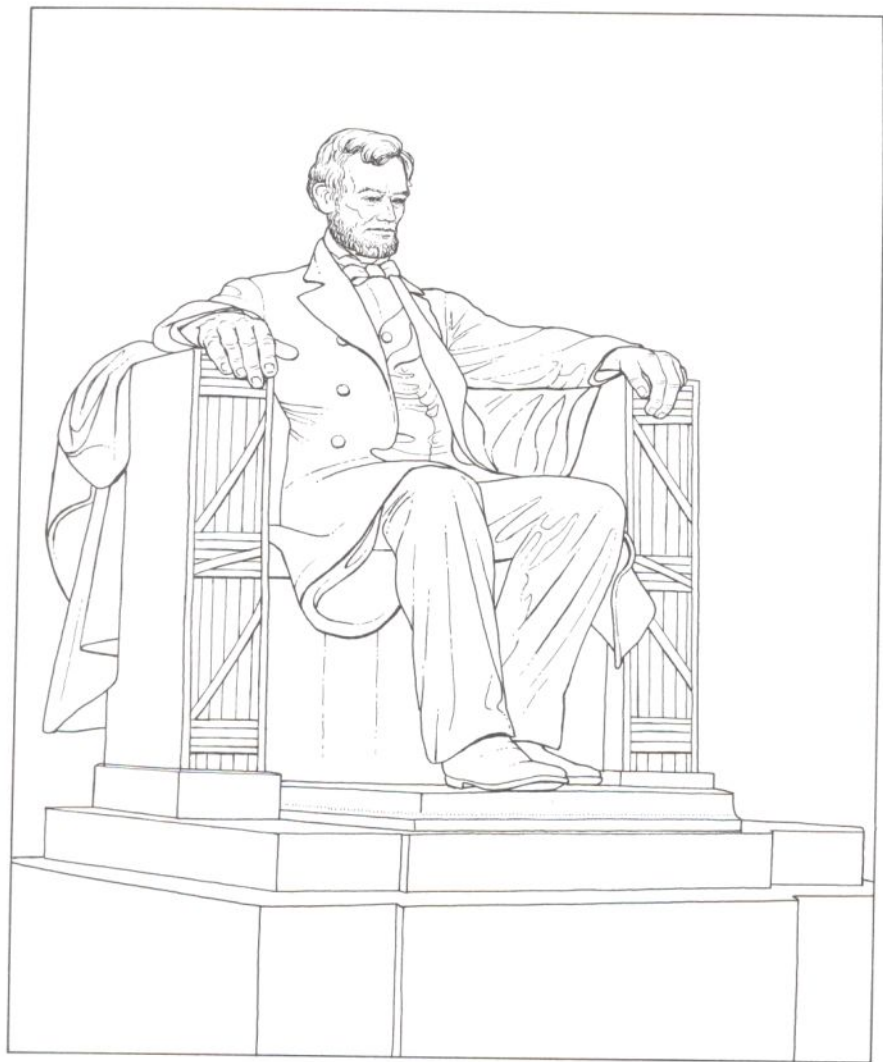
As the war drew to an end, the mood in Washington became lighter and White House entertainment more frequent. This reception by the Lincolns for Gen. Grant and his wife was one of the last in Lincoln's presidency.



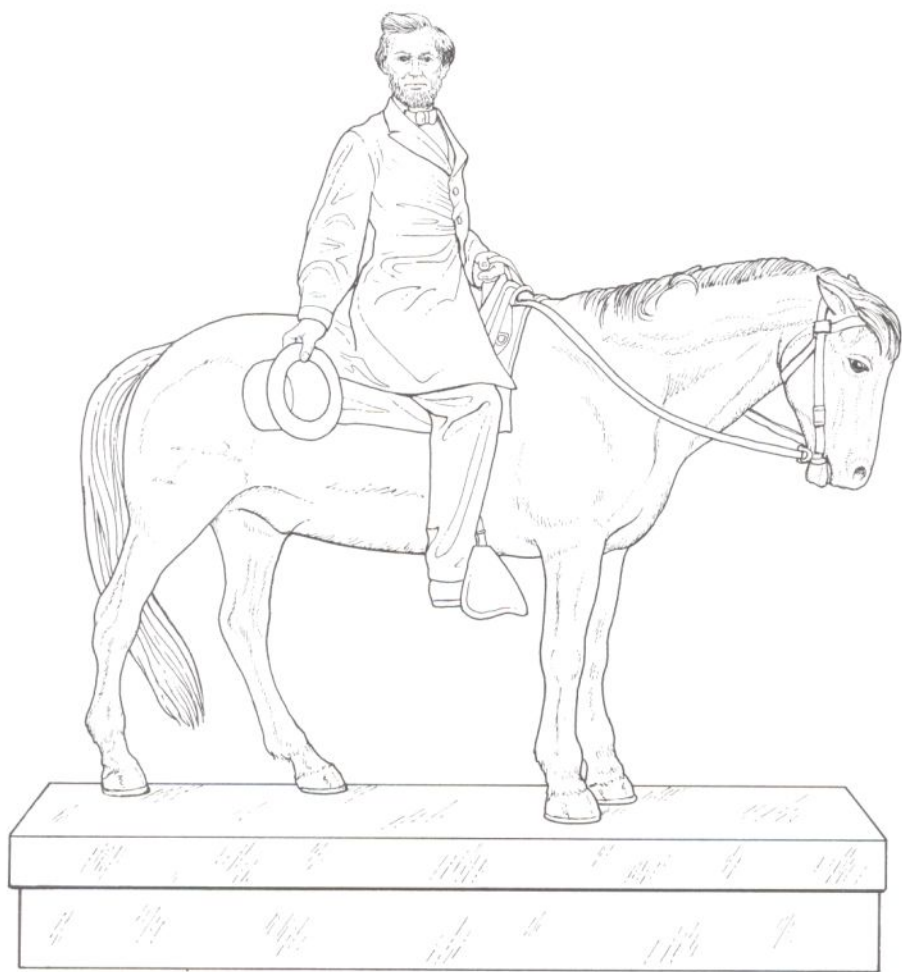
Although Lincoln held no bitterness toward the South and wanted a reconstruction without revenge, some bitter Southern sympathizers plotted his assassination. On the evening of April 14, 1865, while attending a performance at Ford's Theatre in Washington, Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth. He died the following morning.



The entire nation mourned Lincoln's death. A special train carried his body back to Springfield, Illinois, for burial. At every stop it was met by mourners.

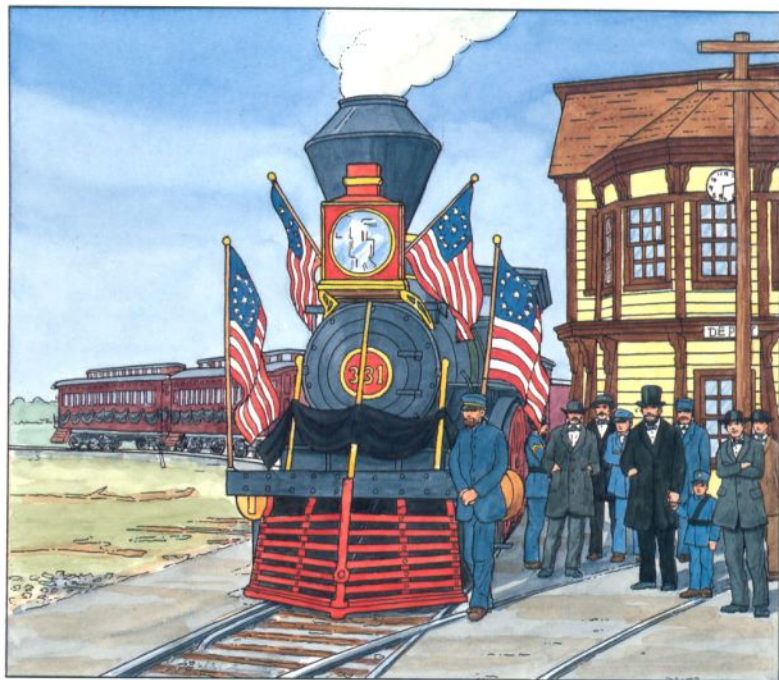


Certainly the most impressive monument to Lincoln is the colossal marble statue by Daniel Chester French at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. The head of the figure is nineteen feet above the pedestal and thirty feet above the floor. The sculptor has depicted Lincoln in contemplation of his completed work.



One of the most sensitive monuments to Lincoln is the equestrian relief in bronze made by O'Donovan and Eakins in 1894 for the Memorial Arch at what is now Grand Army Plaza, Brooklyn, New York.





A.G. Smith ABRAHAM LINCOLN Coloring Book

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